

International Conference Number Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. 2

May, 1897

No. 5

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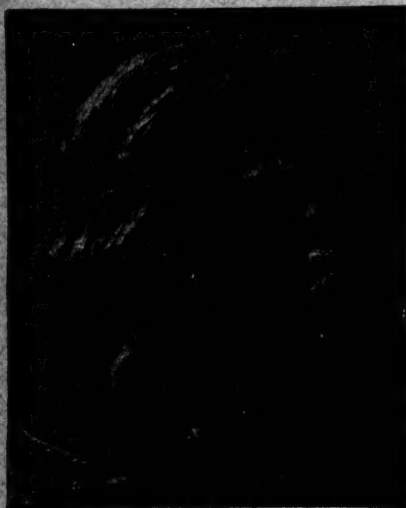
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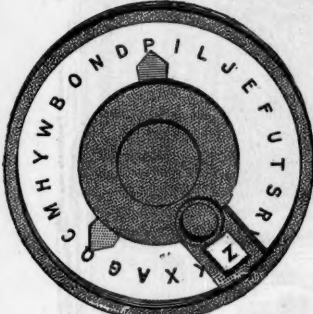
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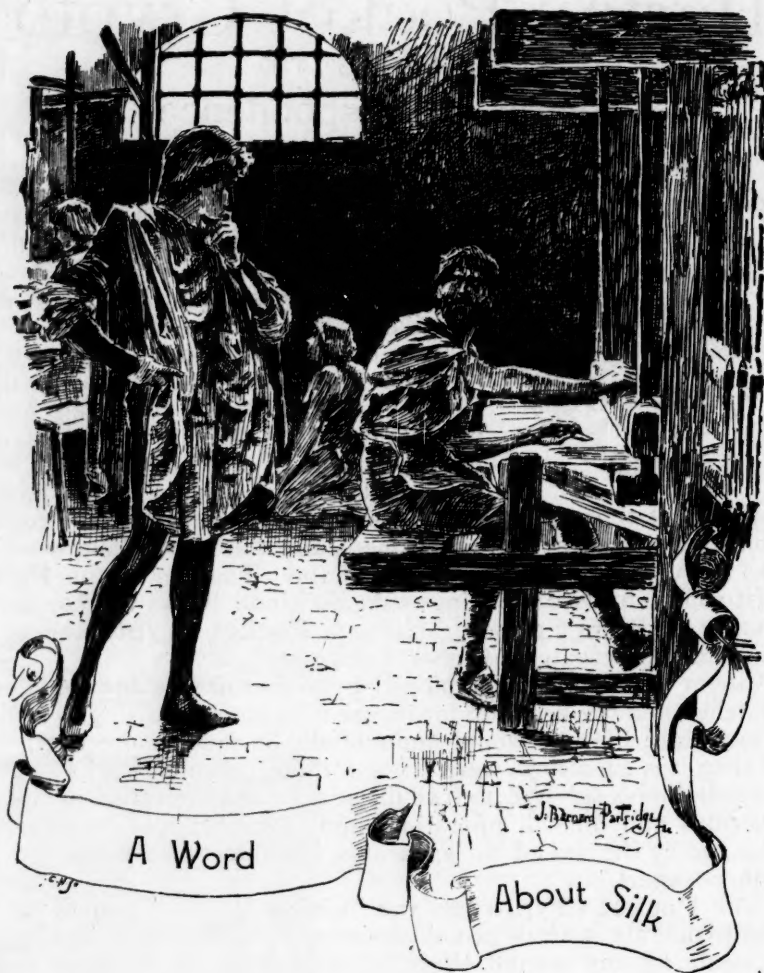
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Public Libraries

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*The Two-book System

Mrs Sarah H. Miner

(Madison, Wis.)

The two-book system is defined in the glossary of the A. L. A. Primer as A system by which a library permits two books to be drawn at a time, or on different days, if the reader wishes, usually with the provision that only one book may be a novel.

This system was especially brought to the attention of the library profession by Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of Brookline, Mass., who said in 1894:

Borrowers will take a novel because they come to the library usually to get a book for recreation. If they could take a work of history, biography, or travel, for more leisurely reading, they would like it; but many libraries give only one book on a card.

To meet this need the public library at Brookline devised a card on which two books may be taken at one time, or on different days, as the reader wishes.

He may keep a history a month (by renewal), and read twenty novels during the same period; or he may take two books other than fiction. Also, as our new books are limited in number, but one of these can be kept out on a card at a time.

The idea was at once received with favor by many libraries in both the United States and England, as evinced by various reports thereon called forth

by a query regarding methods used, by G. M. Jones, of Salem.

Boston public library, in the report, says: From time immemorial this library has allowed two books on a card, but until within a few years only one of these could be from the same hall or branch. Three or four years ago the restrictions were removed, and at the present time two books, either fiction or non-fiction, can be taken on each card. The only entry on the borrower's card is a repetition of the date.

W. H. Brett, of Cleveland, writes: I have had the records examined and I find that the plan was evidently adopted about 1874. . . . Our plan differs somewhat from that ordinarily known as the two-book system, in that it makes no restriction in the books that may be taken.

Thus we find that the scheme is not an entirely recent innovation in at least two libraries of the United States, while the majority of libraries have always granted a similar privilege to teachers and specialists.

The following extract from an editorial in the Library Journal may be of interest to those who have not read it: It seems as if this plan of allowing borrowers to have their dessert simultaneously with their solid mental diet is winning the approval of librarians. Probably most readers would like to know something of the serious and notable literature of the age, but comparatively few will sacrifice their beloved novel to do so. If they can have both it is fair to suppose that they will gladly

*From a paper read before the Wisconsin library association.

avail themselves of the opportunity. The method, in fact, smacks of the wisdom of the serpent, for it allures borrowers by the prospect of two books instead of one, and at the same time tends to increase the use of solid reading, and not to swell issues of fiction.

Why librarians favor this increased use of the library has been partially answered in the extracts read from the communications of Messrs. Bolton and Bowker. We suggest the following additional advantages:

1. More use of valuable books that too often remain on the shelves;
2. Use of books by a greater number of people, as usually there are not as many cards taken as there are members in a family;
3. A privilege greatly appreciated by students, young and old;
4. Opportunity for patrons of a library to carry two lines of reading or study at the same time;
5. Readers can borrow a magazine, volume of bound music, a picture, etc., and also have a book at the same time.
6. The scheme is advisable, when practicable, on the same principle as access to the shelves and all other methods tending to give to patrons the freest and fullest use of their library, and perhaps it is the best and most convincing evidence of such interest on the part of trustees and librarian.

There does not seem to be any valid objection to the system when restricted to one work of fiction or one new book, except in libraries having a limited number of books in comparison to number of readers, or a limited staff in the circulating department.

This question of issuing two books to one person resolves itself into two divisions: Restriction as to class of books, or no restriction; and methods of charging same.

Those libraries reporting on the former division have a majority in favor of allowing but one novel at a time charged to the same person, and nearly all of these place the same limit in the use of new books.

The discussion of these limitations

is obviously influenced by local conditions; as, for instance, a new library, or one having a small book fund, could not in justice to all permit these two classes—fiction and new books—to be drawn upon too largely in proportion to the others.

In large libraries, or even in those of normal size in proportion to their constituency, the argument centers around the two propositions, of allowing unlimited use of the library, and the influence of this freedom upon those persons whose reading is confined solely to that of fiction. The abuse of this privilege by the latter class is probably the only objection to the first proposition.

The reports as instanced above, and letters received during the study of the system for this occasion, enable us to present the following outline of methods used in keeping records of the two or more books drawn by one person, which, perhaps, may serve as suggestions to those who are considering the adoption of the system in their own libraries.

Borrowers' cards

1st method, one card with two divisions.

2d method, one card, all dates in one column.

3d method, one card, same, except that non-fiction books are dated with another color.

4th method, one card, non-fiction books marked by the letter C in the Returned column, meaning a classed book.

5th method, one card, writing the accession or call number in Returned column, and drawing a line lightly through the non-fiction book. When books are returned the date is stamped over these numbers.

6th method, one card, additional column for giving call number, thus speaking for itself.

7th method, two cards, one marked non-fiction, special or students' card.

8th method, two cards, an arbitrary character, as A, S, or E, added to reader's number on the second card.

Record of those drawing two books

There is no need of re-registration for these second cards, or borrowers of two books. One way of indicating this fact is to place an S (special) or E (extra) before or after the reader's number on the registration book. Another way is to keep a memorandum book for the number of the cards of such persons, preceding the first entry of each day by the date thereof, the latter item aiding in the making up of annual statistics. Avoid duplicating entries, by running back to see if already entered.

Still another way—and very simple where the temporary charging slip is used—is to prepare these slips in two colors, filing separately in the collection for each day.

Charging slips for two cards

1st method, non-fiction-books date stamped with different-colored ink.

2d method, A, S, or E added to card number on the slip.

3d method, different-colored slips, as referred to above.

The decision whether to use one or two cards, and the other details regarding these records, depend largely upon the charging system already in use, and each library must be governed accordingly.

Suggestions resulting from this study of the system

1. One card with two divisions is a waste of card material, as usually the fiction side will be filled before the other.

2. Another objection to this style is, that in case of loss of card, the holder is deprived of both classes of books until the expiration of time required by some libraries before issuing a new card.

3. With two cards there is danger of cards and books being changed at home, as in case of two or more cards in a family, thus doubling the usual trouble at the receiving desk in case books are not returned at same time.

4. Two cards are an annoyance to many borrowers.

5. The majority of libraries using the system report to the effect that better satisfaction is given to all parties by the use of one borrower's card, making charges on consecutive lines down the card, by duplicating date of issue, or date when due, if preferably that is given instead.

6. For convenience in case of books drawn on one date, and not returned at same time, it is desirable that the call number be indicated in some way on the borrower's card. This precaution will also guard against two books of fiction being issued to the same person. The L. B. charging system and the Minneapolis card are specially adapted for this.

7. The use of a dating slip attached to the last fly-leaf of the book will enable an attendant to at once discharge a book even if the reader has left his card at home in the other book. It is also a great convenience when charging slips or book cards are filed by call numbers.

It is impossible to report the number of libraries using this system—near 50 are known to the writer of this paper. Of these, all but three report from 4 to 20 per cent of their readers using the privilege. Philadelphia free library reports fully 80 per cent of their readers using it. Fond du Lac (Wis.) reports one-third. The report of Seattle (Wash.) also gives one-third. Milwaukee, issuing its 2,000 books a day, claims the highest use—90 per cent—so great that it has been obliged to refuse the privilege to its private patrons.

A very useful and very beautiful collection of portraits and pictures of the homes of authors is being sent out by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. They can be made of inestimable value in elementary teaching of literature, while the librarians who use pictures in their circulation will find in this collection a valuable aid in arousing an interest in their best books. These pictures are inexpensive, attractive, and valuable.

Library Department of the N. E. A.**Milwaukee meeting**

The greatest gathering of educational workers in the world will be in session in Milwaukee July 9-13. It is the first year of the newly established library department, and it is specially important that those interested should make a strong effort for a successful library meeting. Discussions are not to deal with cataloging, classification, and other details of library economy, but with those matters in which teachers and educational administrators of the country are most directly concerned. The field is not merely that of the pedagogic or of the general school library, but covers the whole question of reading as a factor in education, both for the young in school and for adults throughout life. Librarians will probably not attend this meeting in such numbers as they do their own national conventions, but it would be a strange neglect of the finest opportunity yet offered for needed cooperation if the representative workers in American libraries were not at Milwaukee ready to do all in their power to help the great body of teachers to increase and put to practical use their new interest in libraries and reading.

I append a list of topics which have been proposed for discussion, with the request that anyone interested will suggest other topics, or name speakers who can put into a few minutes a great deal of inspiration or information of practical value. There will be little room for long papers, but we hope for many pithy, helpful little speeches.

Suggested topics—Teachers' and pupils' reading; the proper function of the national and state libraries as part of the American educational system; what they might do to assist the schools and libraries throughout the country; state lending libraries for teachers; help to the evolution of book borrowing into book owning; the function of the schools in training readers for the public library; history of the public library movement;

state aid to libraries; the class room a preparation for popular education through libraries; education outside the class room; the influence of the teacher in determining the reading of the next generation; is it the duty of a community to provide books for public use? how to make sure of good books in our libraries; book receptions; home libraries.

A definite program will be announced before the meeting, and the active cooperation of all interested is cordially invited.

MELVIL DEWEY, Pres.

A. L. A. Membership

I am entirely in favor of the A. L. A. extension. How anyone can favor the idea of the exclusion of new members I cannot understand. Certainly we were not accorded such a cool welcome on our first appearance. I have never thought the A. L. A. meetings less interesting on account of the number present, but have often considered the time allowed for discussion miserably inadequate. There is, of course, a great deal of good done in the local associations, but is this not a very good reason why those who have profited by these meetings should have the opportunity of meeting the best librarians in the country? Have the throngs at the A. L. A. meetings been unwieldy except in the difficulty in procuring carriages enough to take the entire number to Bill Jones' grave or other interesting spots within one day's march? When the most intellectual members of the association stay away on account of the numbers I shall fear the unwieldiness; not before. The whole affair seems to me to be a revival of the idea of favoring a close corporation of "Those of us who have international reputations," suggested some years ago. Personally I rejoice in every new name added to the A. L. A. list.

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY.

I do not see how any member can do otherwise than approve of the proposi-

tion to devote a part of the funds of the A. L. A. to missionary work.

My own idea is that the executive committee each year, after receiving the report of the treasurer, should recommend an appropriation for missionary expenses for the ensuing year; that when the appropriation is once made, all the details should be left with the committee. In case an application is made by any locality for a representative of the association to assist in working up library interests the committee may decide, within the limits of the appropriation, and send the secretary or any representative member at its discretion.

If such a plan of work is agreed on, it will doubtless prove efficient in proportion to the amount of money available for the object. This is naturally a strong argument for a large membership. I believe also that a large membership is advisable, for its effect on legislation and on the general library sentiment of the country. I also feel that the effect of membership on the individual is worth to him or her, and their work, a great deal.

Yet I feel that the attempt to enlist memberships should be rather with libraries and institutions than with individuals. Interested librarians and assistants give time, thought, and effort beyond their compensation, not only through the Library Association, but through the press and in other directions. Such work results not only to the benefit of separate institutions, but to every library in the country and every community served. If every one of the libraries of the country contributes its share to the association, it gives but a small share of what comes back to it—in dollars and cents, I mean—from the work of the association in the past and what it promises in the future.

In what I have said I do not intend to be understood as discouraging individual membership. There is a value and a satisfaction in attending one of our national conferences, and feeling that in one's own right one is a part of

it. But while individual membership is a good thing, I believe it should not be urged. It should simply be welcomed. Only thus will it be a membership of the greatest value.

I fail to see any sufficient value as a rule to library assistants in membership in the A. L. A. As a rule they are greatly underpaid. They rarely can attend the conferences, and when they do attend, with difficulty, feel that they can be anything but spectators. There are exceptions to this statement, but the exceptions prove the rule.

JOHN F. DAVIES.

Mr Soule, in your March number, expresses my convictions exactly except that, for missionary purposes, I think it always advisable to welcome everybody interested in our work who resides in or near the place of the A. L. A. annual meeting. The library interest largely depends for its prosperity on men and women who know little about our work, and who, at an annual meeting, as our hosts or guests, learn much about our methods and sometimes enlist themselves in our ranks greatly to our gain. During the recent exposition at Atlanta, a few leading members of the A. L. A. convened in that city, met in the most cordial way some of the foremost men and women of Georgia, not many of whom knew much about our aims and methods. But they inquired, were interested, and are now forming a State library commission. It would be well in considering places of meeting to go not only where we are wanted, but where we are needed.

As to the Philadelphia meeting—there is little chance of its amounting to more than a send-off to the European party. Apart from the voyagers few are likely to be present except members from the neighborhood. The tour abroad will be so rich in experience and light that it will assuredly suggest a flood of questions. Why not let the Philadelphia meeting go, and have a conference of unexampled interest as soon as feasible after the party returns home?

GEORGE ILES.

Library Legislation in Wisconsin

The Wisconsin legislature has passed a number of laws this winter which will be of help to the library interests of the state. Two hundred and forty thousand dollars has been added to the appropriation of \$180,000 made two years ago for the library building for the state historical society and the state university library. This additional appropriation will enable the historical society to move into its new quarters in 1898. The annual appropriation to the state historical society is also increased by \$10,000.

The general law in regard to free public libraries has been amended to strike out the provision limiting the amount which may be levied each year by a city to support a library to 1 mill on the dollar, and by making it unnecessary to submit the question of establishing a public library to a popular vote. Any common council or village board in the state may now establish a free public library and levy an annual tax for its support, but the money must be expended by a library board. The legislature also made city superintendents of schools ex-officio members of local public library boards. Such boards were also given power to make contracts with the town boards of neighboring towns, or with county boards, to give the residents of neighboring towns the free use of the books of their libraries. This will open the way for county systems of traveling libraries and for making the libraries in small cities and villages more widely useful to neighboring communities.

The bill providing for an extension of the work of the library commission passed the legislature without opposition. The commission will have quarters in the capitol at Madison, with stationery and furniture, a paid secretary with an assistant, and \$4,000 with which to carry on the work. A bright future is before us.

F. A. HUTCHINS.

Some Bibliographical Schemes

Much important information on this subject was gathered at a recent meeting of the New York library club. Dr J. S. Billings spoke on the plan for indexing scientific publications, decided on at the International conference held in London in July last. The suggestion of a coöperative index of scientific papers, periodicals, and transactions originated with Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian institution, in 1847. The idea was not then taken up, but in 1857 the Royal Society of London began their well-known index of scientific periodicals, of which eleven volumes have appeared. In response to the growing demand for a subject index, the Royal Society appointed a committee, about three years ago, to investigate the subject of an international index. This resulted in an invitation from the English government to the governments of the civilized world to an international conference of scientists. The result of this conference was the decision to undertake the issuing of a subject index of scientific articles—scientific not including the applied sciences. Each country is to index its own publications, while the whole list is to be edited and printed at the central bureau in London. The index is to be issued on cards or galley-slips, and in book form from time to time. Work is to begin January 1, 1900. The Royal Society catalog is to be completed by that time.

It would seem that the coming century is to be the bibliographers' millennium, for following upon Dr Billings' account of the prospective realization of one fond hope, Theobald Solberg unfolded a still wider and more Utopian plan,—no less than the project of a universal catalog of all printed books. The present time, he said, demands not only a more prompt and complete record of book production, but a more exact and elaborate record. This need is not only current, but retroactive; and one of the sure claims upon the coming century is, not only that it shall produce

its complete weekly, monthly, or yearly catalog, but that it shall go back and re-catalog the world's books according to the new methods. The need for these two things, a regular periodic publication of all the titles of all current books, and the great national bibliographies adequately cataloging all published books, is becoming greater daily. The great improvement in bibliographical machinery makes this vast project practicable, and the establishment of the International Copyright union renders its accomplishment possible.

The International Copyright union was created in 1887 for the purpose of extending reciprocal copyright protection in each country of the union to works produced by the authors of the several countries within the union. To aid in carrying this out, an International Copyright bureau was established in Berne, and a monthly journal, entitled *Le Droit d'Auteur*, issued since January 15, 1888. Among the contents of *Le Droit d'Auteur* are a series of elaborate annual summaries of the book production of the countries for which figures were available. The incompleteness of this record, together with the want of uniformity in the method of preparing and classifying the titles, led to the suggestion that the titles of all books copyrighted within the countries of the International Copyright union be registered at the bureau at Berne. From this suggestion the next step naturally was that the Berne bureau be charged to prepare, first, classified statistics of the literary, artistic, dramatic, and musical works published within the countries of the union; second, a catalog of these works by author and title. This later broadened into a proposal to carry such a catalog back to the date of the Berne treaty, December 5, 1887, by compilations by each country of all copyright literature produced since that date. From this point it was but a single leap to a conception of a universal catalog of books going back to the very origin of printing. This plan has been discussed at

several congresses of the International Literary and Artistic association, and though no definite action has yet been taken, the problems involved are being studied with thoroughness and an earnest and intelligent interest that bodes well for action in the future.

A brief discussion followed this paper. Mr Bowker called attention to the mines of valuable matter hidden away in the transactions of local learned societies. Progress has been made, he said, in American bibliography of the early part of the century; existing material is to be taken as the foundation, and the gaps filled up.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE.

Library Meetings

Atlantic City—The joint meeting of the New Jersey library association and the Pennsylvania library club was of unusual interest. It was held at Atlantic City on April 5 and 6. About 130 representatives of these two associations were present, and good friends from New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio added to the usefulness and pleasure of the assembly.

Having regard to the importance of the Dingley tariff bill, all who were members of the A. L. A. met separately in a special session held at eleven o'clock, to consider the steps best to be taken to procure a satisfactory amendment of this bill as it was passed in the House. The unanimous consensus of opinion was that the terms of the McKinley act of 1890, with one or two small verbal alterations for the purpose of clearness, should be asked for, and a request was addressed to the executive committees of the A. L. A. and several of the State library clubs to send representatives to Washington in order to bring about the desired amendment of the bill.

The first session of the joint meeting took place in the evening. F. P. Stoy, mayor of the city, welcomed the association, and Dr Richardson, of Princeton, and Mr Carr, of Scranton, made genial and suitable responses. A paper on The benefit of a public library was

read by Miss James and a discussion followed as to what the state could do to foster free public libraries. Various opinions were drawn forth. Mr Thomson, of the free library of Philadelphia, Mr Montgomery, of the Wagner free institute of science, of Philadelphia, and Mr Weeks, of Newark, argued from their several points of view, and these, with some general remarks from Dr Billings and Mr Dewey, led up to the principal discussion of the evening, upon the mode to procure the establishment of a free public library at Atlantic City. The principal speakers were the Rev. Cross, Mr Hall, the editor of the Atlantic Daily Union, Melvil Dewey, and Frank P. Hill, of Newark.

On the following morning at 9:30 the second session was opened by an address from Prof. A. H. Smyth, of the Central high school, on Choice of books for a seaside library. Professor Richardson followed with an address describing the new buildings for the Princeton university library, and showed very interesting blue prints and etchings in illustration of his remarks. A series of questions were next propounded from the question box, and nearly all related to details which will have to be carefully considered on the establishment of an Atlantic City free library.

The last subject taken up was the Public library and the child, which was dealt with in three clever and capitably written papers by Miss Adams, of Plainfield, Miss Kroeger, of the Drexel institute, and Miss Farr, of the Philadelphia girls' normal school.

The outing was thoroughly enjoyed by all concerned, and all left with the unanimous hope that before long the members might be summoned to this cheerful resort to take part in the opening of a good free library.

The next meeting of the Pennsylvania club will be held on May 10 in the newest of the branches of the free library at Chestnut Hill. It is anticipated that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit this cheerful library, and the principal

subject of the evening will be Book binding as a part of library machinery. This branch was taken into the free library system on February 1, and the increase in circulation already exceeds 100 per cent.

California—The April meeting of the library association, held in the San Francisco public library, was devoted principally to a debate upon the question of establishing a library school in this city. Many arguments were advanced in favor of such a school, but the negative side won. The desirability of special training was freely admitted, but it was argued that this training should be in the line of broad culture and a study of general library economy, and not so much the more technical side of library work which practical experience would supply; that such training comes most naturally in college work, and that it would be well if such instruction could be added to the curriculum of one of our colleges. In conclusion, it was held that the demand for such a school was not, as yet, sufficient to warrant any action, the schools already established at Albany and elsewhere supplying the need for special training.

A lively discussion of the proposed tariff on books followed, and it was decided to address an official protest to the senators from this state in case the amendment adopted by the House came up for reconsideration before the Senate.

A. M. JELLISON, Sec'y.

Colorado—The last meeting of the library association was held at the high-school building in Denver on April 9.

Dr J. E. Russell and R. W. Bullock of the State university addressed the meeting on the subject, Statistics of reading in the grades of the public schools. The talk was illustrated by charts and tables showing the amount of reading and the classes of books preferred by boys and girls in each grade, and also making a comparison between the larger towns where libraries are available and the smaller towns which have no public libraries.

The statistics, which were carefully compiled, are very interesting, but too extensive to give in detail. Some of the principal facts may be of interest, however.

In the first place, the tables show that while the relative amount and kind of reading done by boys and girls is the same, the total is much less in the small towns, and the maximum amount is also reached about a year later. In either case the maximum is reached by the girls a year earlier than by the boys. The boys and girls both in large and small towns reach the greatest amount in the sixth, seventh, or eighth grades, and it would therefore seem that that is the most critical period and needs the most attention from teachers and parents.

As to the classes of books preferred by boys and girls, the boys show a large percentage in favor of stories of adventure and lives of great men, while the girls mostly lean to love stories and books relating to celebrated women.

The next meeting will be held at Greeley on May 11, and will be the last this season. H. E. RICHIE, Sec'y.

New York—The March meeting of the Library club was held in the Astor library on March 11, at 7:45 p. m. There was an attendance of about 60 persons. The committee on the Massachusetts Fiction list reported that the Massachusetts library club had decided to continue the list, but asked for financial coöperation, which the committee recommended that the New York club give. The report was accepted.

Two delegates, Dr G. E. Wire and Miss Rathbone, were appointed to represent the club at the meeting of the National Educational association at Milwaukee in July.

A special meeting of the Library club was called March 23, at Columbia university, to protest against the omission from the free list in the Dingley tariff bill, of books and apparatus for the use of libraries and other educational institutions. The meeting was well attended. Dr J. S. Billings of the New

York public library, the chairman of the committee appointed to take necessary action, spoke of the necessity of librarians working actively in opposition to the proposed measure. He suggested that librarians might well circulate petitions among the users of their libraries, protesting against the threatened change. Strong resolutions condemning the tariff on foreign books, and protesting against such a measure in the Dingley bill, were passed, copies of which the secretary was instructed to send to the secretaries of the library associations throughout the country, to the congressmen and senators from New York, and to the members of the club. The committee, consisting of Dr Billings, Mr Nelson, and Mr Bostwick, was continued with power.

The club at its last meeting voted to appropriate \$25 to the Poole memorial fund.

The new officers are as follows:

President, A. E. Bostwick, N. Y. F. C. L.; 1st vice-president, Wilberforce Eames, Lenox library; 2d vice-president, Harriet B. Prescott, Columbia college library; Secretary, Thos. W. Idle, Columbia college library; Treasurer, Theresa Hitchler, N. Y. F. C. L.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, Sec'y.

Wisconsin—The librarians of the traveling libraries sent out by J. H. Stout, in Dunn county, met in Menomonie March 22 for the second Librarians' institute. F. W. Kendall, a teacher in the Stout manual training school of Menomonie, made a very interesting practical talk on the use of books of games, sports, and out-of-door life suited to the needs of country boys and girls. He showed models of traps, boats, and tents made by his pupils from the illustrations and directions found in books in the traveling libraries. The coöperation of the librarians was asked in preparing the way for 800 traveling pictures which Mr Stout has purchased. These pictures will go from school to school in Dunn county, where the residents of districts will put the school buildings in suitable condition for their display.

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

J. C. DANA.....	Denver P. L.
THERESA WEST ELMENDORF.....	London, Eng.
H. L. ELMENDORF.....	London, Eng.
F. M. CRUNDEN.....	St. Louis P. L.
MELVIL DEWEY.....	Director N. Y. State library school
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THE meeting of the A. L. A. is only two months off, and librarians should begin to plan for attendance. Many put off the idea of going till almost the last week, and are then so taken up with preparations for the journey that little time is given to mental and professional preparation. The programs will be sent out shortly, and every librarian would do well to study each item carefully with the idea of getting some help from it, and then when the opportunity is given to listen to its presentation the mind will be in a receptive mood by having already passed upon the questions which the topic may suggest.

THE meeting of the Library department of the N. E. A. at Milwaukee next July should be one of the most important occurrences in the history of the library movement in this country. The gathering and its proceedings should be of such a nature as to impress the many thousand teachers there assembled with the fact that libraries are of the very greatest importance in all educational work. Coming in the summer, as it does, it ought to be possible for a large number of librari-

ans to be present. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in making all necessary plans for a large and enthusiastic meeting.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES has finished its first year. In looking over the work accomplished during that time, while there are many plans of usefulness which have not yet been carried to completion, on the whole there is a feeling of satisfaction that none of the ideals with which the magazine started have been lowered. The friends of the undertaking have greatly multiplied, and even the very few who at first were inclined to question the advisability of putting forth the periodical have, for the most part, acknowledged that the work being done is needed, and have not withheld their approval of the way in which it is carried on. The sincerest gratitude is due those friends who from the first have not been slow to express their appreciation of the effort made to accomplish something of merit for the library movement, and to whose counsel and timely assistance is due much of the success of the work. The magazine is no longer an experiment; it has gained a place for itself in the appreciation of its readers which it will be its future ambition to deserve and keep.

THE catalogs of the Scribner Model libraries are in demand by large libraries already having these books on their shelves. As we have said before, those who have not examined the lists of these libraries will be delightfully surprised at the strong collections presented. While there are other books which might be added to the lists, it would be a difficult task to pick out one from the list for the purpose of exchanging it. There are no weak books on the list, every well-regulated library has these books on its shelves, and it is these last that are asking for the annotated catalogs to be used in connection with their books. We believe this feature of furnishing annotated catalogs, which few, if any, libraries can afford to print for themselves, will be a useful addition to library aids and guides.

It was hoped that the changes which were made at the request of librarians and educators, in the Dingley bill, in regard to the tax on foreign books and scientific apparatus, would be such as would relieve it of its objectionable features, but it is generally conceded now that the changes made do not afford the relief hoped for. The following has been adopted as the expression of the A. L. A.:

That for the section governing the matter as it now stands there be substituted on the free importation list the following: Books, engravings, photographs, bound and unbound; etchings; maps and charts which shall have been printed and bound or manufactured more than 20 years at the date of importation; books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music and raised print used exclusively by the blind; books, maps, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints (not more than two copies in any one invoice), and scientific apparatus and instruments specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or state or public library in the United States; also books for scientific and educational purposes transmitted through the international exchange for the Smithsonian institution.

All library associations, trustees, librarians, and all who are interested throughout the country, are strongly urged to bring all possible influence to bear to have the law left as it is at present on the statutes, or else to substitute the A. L. A. matter on the subject.

The clause in the Dingley bill,—except such as are now produced in the United States, has the sound of protection to makers in the United States, but it may be so construed as to keep out the very things it may have been

intended to admit. It may mean that the perfect apparatus needed in research work in many schools may not be had without a duty, because some such are made in this country, though they cannot serve the investigator's purpose at all. This tariff has well been termed a tax on ideas, and will be a blot on American intelligence and patriotism if allowed to stand unchanged.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES this month is placed almost entirely at the disposal of the committees having charge of A. L. A. and the international conference. Those who are fortunate enough to be able to join the European party will find preparatory reading in a convenient form to engage their spare moments; those who, unfortunately, will have to remain behind, can have a glimpse, through these pages, of the enjoyment in store for their more fortunate brethren.

THE proposition to remove Mr Crandall, superintendent of public documents at Washington, is received with indignation by everyone who has any knowledge of the public document question in its long and tortuous career. For the first time in its history, the public document idea under Mr Crandall's management has had a reasonable form, with the prospect of ultimately attaining plan and purpose, and hope of the carrying out of the same has begun to be entertained by those who have had any business with the department of public documents. A long step has been taken forward in making useful and of any value the tremendous output of the government's printed documents under the present superintendent, and has resulted in saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the government, besides furnishing valuable information to the people. An earnest protest comes from every librarian who understands the question at all, against the removal of this broad-minded, vigorous official who has rendered such valuable services, and who, by his growing experience, is every day becoming more valuable.

University Extension for Library Workers

The plan of giving lectures in library economy as a university extension course has been described in former numbers of PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

It is now several months since Katharine L. Sharp delivered at the Cleveland public library the first course of library lectures given under the auspices of the university of Chicago; as the plan was warmly welcomed in Cleveland, it may be of interest to other libraries to know whether this first course was considered successful and the plan practical in operation and in results.

Every member of the regular library staff, excepting those who had had the advantage of the longer library-school or summer-school courses, joined the class, which had to be divided into two sections, necessitating a repetition of each lecture. Twelve lectures of two hours each must of necessity leave many subjects of library science untouched, and dwell but little upon others; but the skilful lecturer knows how to outline, to give salient points, and to suggest many things otherwise omitted,—a sketch of the history of library progress, a lecture on classification, two or three on reference work and books of reference, one on library organization, etc. The subjects seem big indeed for the time allotted them, but they were treated in a comprehensive way and reading references given which enabled those who chose, to go much more fully into detail.

The lectures emphasized the relation of each part of the work to the whole, the dependence of the whole upon each part, and the consequent importance of even the minor positions as affecting the entire work of the library. For this one thing, if for nothing more, they might well be considered a success.

W. H. BRETT.

April 26, '97.

American Library Association

Philadelphia conference, June 21 to July 1, 1897

The American Library Association is an association of those who are interested in the libraries of the United States and Canada.

Its purposes are to improve librarianship by comparison and discussion of methods, by definition of scope and aims, and by promoting systematic instruction; to increase public interest in libraries and encourage their foundation, maintenance, and increase, by means of favorable legislation and endowment.

Its membership now numbers about 700, and includes representatives of most important libraries in the country, both public and institutional. Trustees, librarians, assistants, and those connected with the work in other capacities, and all interested are eligible to membership.

Those desiring to join should write to Charles Knowles Boulton, treasurer, Brookline, Mass. The annual membership fee is \$2.

Place of meeting

It was clear to the executive board that it was advisable to hold the meeting of the association near the Atlantic seaboard, both for the convenience of the large delegation which will represent the association at the international meeting in London, and because the last two meetings had been held west of the Alleghenies. It was decided, after mature deliberation, to accept the cordial invitation tendered by the Philadelphia library authorities and others and meet in that city. The board was led to the decision by a consideration of the ample and comfortable hotel accommodations, and convenient places for meeting; by the beauty of the surroundings and the possibility of arranging delightful post-conference trips in the vicinity, and by the interest which all librarians feel in the recent wonderful growth of the library work in Philadelphia. It seemed eminently fitting, too, that the meeting at which the association attained its majority

should be held in the city in which it was founded in the memorable centennial year.

Time of meeting

The meeting will be held from the 21st to the 25th of June in Philadelphia and until July 1 at the Delaware Water Gap. These dates immediately precede the sailing of the party for England, and were decided upon mainly for that reason. It is hoped, however, that they will meet equally well the convenience of all members of the association, as they immediately follow the closing of most schools, and yet are earlier than the extreme heat of summer.

Transportation

A rate of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan is assured, and application is made for still lower rates.

Hotels

Arrangements have been concluded with the proprietors of the Aldine hotel, Chestnut street, to receive the visiting members of the association at the rate of \$2.50 a day. The hotel can receive 600 visitors.

Program

June 21, Monday evening, social meeting, at Historical society rooms.

The morning session, Tuesday, June 22, will be devoted to the president's address, the reports of officers and committees, the afternoon session to a review of the books of the year, conducted by Miss Mary S. Cutler, of the New York state library school. A public meeting will be held in the evening, at which addresses will be given by Dr William Pepper, Dr Henry Howard Furness, Dr Talcott Williams, Agnes Repplier, and others.

For Wednesday morning two programs will be arranged in different halls,—one treating of college and advanced library work, to be conducted by the chairman of the college section, and another treating of elementary library practice for the benefit of the younger members of the association. The afternoon will be occupied by a ride to the Wissahickon, and the evening by reception and organ concert at

the Drexel institute. Thursday morning will be devoted to a discussion of Library legislation and traveling library, the afternoon to the work of the library for children, and the evening to the consideration of library architecture and addresses on the subjects. Friday morning will be given to a continuation of the double program of Wednesday morning. On Friday afternoon the European delegation will take their departure, and those taking the American post-conference trip will start on Saturday. One or more meetings of the trustees' section will be arranged for by G. A. Macbeth, the chairman, and will be duly announced in the next circular.

It is believed that the division of the association for two sessions will afford an opportunity for those of the association who are engaged in the larger and more advanced work to discuss problems of especial interest to them, and at the same time an opportunity will be given, for the benefit of those who are less experienced in the work, to consider much that is familiar to those who have been in attendance at former meetings. Especial attention will be given in some of the reports to a review of the progress of the past 21 years, and the papers and discussions will include some of the most important questions of the day.

Post-conference excursion

It is planned that the American post-conference will leave Philadelphia at 12 m. Saturday, reaching Delaware Water Gap at 4:39.

Dinner and a social evening, with dance music until midnight, will prepare for the enjoyment of a quiet Sunday. On Monday an excursion is planned for Dingman's Ferry; on Tuesday, to Bushkill Falls; on Wednesday, a circuit excursion, passing through Cherry Valley; on Thursday morning a mountain climb, and in the afternoon a steamboat excursion of three or four hours. On Friday an excursion to Buttermilk Falls and other places will conclude what promises to be a most de-

lightful post-conference excursion. The cost is estimated at \$22 to \$25.

International meeting

The circulars already issued by the special committee give full particulars of the excursion to England and of the second international library meeting in London, which promises to be of unusual importance and interest. The itinerary affords an opportunity of visiting some of the most interesting and beautiful places in England.

The program, as arranged, will also afford an unusual opportunity of studying English libraries, and the executive board strongly urge every member of the association, who can possibly do so, to go. They desire that the association shall be fully and creditably represented, and they believe that all who go will be amply repaid, not alone by the pleasure of the trip, but by the valuable lessons in library matters that may be learned from our English cousins.

Philadelphia has more libraries which are of interest, from an historical point, than any other city in the United States. It is not possible in the space that can be here given to the subject, to enumerate them all, but amongst those which will attract visiting librarians are the library of the American Philosophical society, the outcome of Benjamin Franklin's *junto*. The Philadelphia library company, incorporated in 1731, is also indebted to Franklin for its foundation, and is well known as The mother of all subscription libraries. It has probably the strongest general reference collection in the city, and its buildings have recently been enlarged. The Apprentices' library was incorporated in 1821, and was instituted for the benefit of young men engaged as apprentices in the various trades. It is still a very active institution and will be found in a handsome new home just purchased on North Broad street, corner of Brandywine. The Mercantile library has existed since 1821, and is one of the best examples of the subscription library. It has a large building,

in which have been accumulated 180,000v. The Pennsylvania Historical society is one of the most important libraries of its class and has been exceedingly active in the collection of historical matter. The library of the Academy of natural science has one of the best American collections of works on natural history. In the library of the College of physicians and surgeons will be found one of the strongest collections of medical books, the result of much patient and earnest work. The library of the University of Pennsylvania consists of over 110,000v., and is especially strong in the languages and sociology. The Drexel institute library, which contains 20,000v., is free to all. The Free library of Philadelphia consists of the central library, on Chestnut street, and ten branches, situated in various parts of the city, each forming, so far as its books are concerned, an independent library. This institution, though only recently established, now leads all the libraries of the world in circulation. The city has recently voted \$1,000,000 toward the purchase of a library site and building. The library of the city institute has for many years done most useful work in distributing books free of charge. Besides this must be mentioned the libraries of the Wagner Free institute of science, with a collection of books principally devoted to works of natural science; Franklin institute, which has a strong collection of books on applied science; the Spring Garden institute, and the very valuable library in Girard college for the use of the 2,000 boys and teachers, who form the population of this world-known institution.

The visitors will find scattered through the city of Philadelphia a large number of important buildings and institutions, which will attract them, from their historical and architectural interests.

Independence hall, with its park-like square behind, was built between 1729 and 1734. It is unnecessary to say that this building is probably, from an historical point, the most interesting in the United States, as being the scene

where the act of independence was matured and signed. Those interested in such matters may see the table on which the parchment was spread to be signed, and also the chairs in which the members of that day were seated.

Carpenters hall will ever be deemed sacred as having been used by the first congress of the United States.

The building of the Ridgeway branch of the Philadelphia library company is a splendid granite edifice, in the Doric style of architecture, and was finished in 1877. It is capable of accommodating 400,000v., and has many rare books to interest visiting bibliophiles.

The buildings of the university of Pennsylvania are numerous, and the fine series of dormitories, just erected, and Houston hall, will repay a visit.

The oldest Episcopal church in the city is Christ church, the first part of which was erected before 1700; the present building has been constructed at different times. Bishop White was rector of this church, and in it the celebrated George Whitefield was permitted to preach. The Washington and Franklin families attended there, and the bells are said to be the oldest on this side of the Atlantic.

The Academy of fine arts, with its pictures and fine collection of prints, will draw many to visit its interesting collections, and the Pennsylvania museum and school of industrial art must not be overlooked.

Fairmount park is naturally the pride of Philadelphia, and comprises over 3,000 acres of ground, has 50 miles of carriage drives and 1,000 miles of paths for pedestrians. It is dotted with many interesting buildings, such as Memorial hall and the horticultural garden house. The home which belonged to Benedict Arnold is still extant, and Penn's house has been removed from the lower part of the city into the park for preservation.

A card itinerary will be prepared for the visitors, showing by what cars the places above mentioned can be most readily reached.

The Water Gap was selected for the

post-conference trip on account of its being probably the most attractive of the districts around the eastern section of Pennsylvania. It is situated on the Delaware river, between Mounts Minis and Tammany, and is 105 miles from Philadelphia. The railroad trip is exceedingly picturesque, following the course of the river throughout the entire distance. The large number of walks and drives makes it the resort of Philadelphians and New Yorkers, and it has the additional attraction of being a splendid field of enjoyment to bicyclists. The points of interest in the surrounding country are very numerous, including Lake Ponoming, the beautiful drive through the Beaver and Cherry valleys, the vicinity of Stroudsburg, the picturesque Brodhead's creek, Henryville, Spragueville, Bushkill, Dingman's Ferry, and Mount Pocono, which are all within one day's march, and many of them less. Visitors can have drives, bicycle rides, steamboat excursions, rowing, and last but not least, visit the Lover's Seat.

Kittatinny House has accommodations for 600 visitors. The rooms are nearly all alike, and the hotel is almost directly over the Gap. It is proposed to make this house the headquarters for the post-conference trip, and to provide accommodation at the various points of interest for parties who desire to make excursions.

The railway fare will be \$1.74. The hotel will receive visitors at the special rate of \$2.75 per day, and if any desire to remain over the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday following (which will include the Fourth of July) they can do so at the same rates. Drives for the day will be charged to the parties at the rate of \$1 each. Afternoon drives to the places above mentioned will be made up, and the rate will be 50 cents, and steamboat excursions only 25 cents, each.

An illustrated handbook is in preparation by the Philadelphia local committee of the conference, which gives fuller and further details as to the points and places above mentioned.

International Library Conference, London, July 13-16, 1897

English post-conference excursion itinerary

June 26, leave Boston, Cunard steamer *Cephalonia* sails at 7 a. m.

July 5, due to arrive at Liverpool; 7, Manchester; 8-9, Birmingham; 10, Kenliworth, Warwick, Stratford; 11, Leamington; 12, London; 13-16, International conference; 17, Salisbury, Stonehenge; 18, Salisbury; 19, Glastonbury, Wells; 20, Cardiff; 21, Bristol; 22-23, Bath; 24-25, Oxford; 26-30, free days; 31, Cambridge.

August 1, Cambridge; 2, Ely; 3, Sheffield; 4, Leeds, York; 5, York; 6, Durham; 7-9, Melrose abbey, Abbotsford, Edinburgh; 10, Sterling, the Trossachs, Lake Katrine; 11, Glasgow, Chester, Liverpool; 12, sail for Boston; 22, due to arrive at Boston.

Cost of the trip

Boston to Boston, including entire time, west coast trip with English and continental librarians, board in London for the free days July 26-30, membership in International conference insuring copy of the proceedings, \$360.

Boston to Boston, exclusive of the fortnight July 17 to 31, \$290.

International post-conference trip to west coast, \$60.

Boston to London, including stay in London to end of conference, \$142.50.

London to Boston, including east coast and Scotland trip and return steamer passage, \$157 50.

East coast and Scotland trip, London to Liverpool, \$83.

Liverpool to London, including stay in London to end of conference, \$68.

Membership in International conference, including copy of proceedings, \$5.

Articles by English librarians descriptive of the different places of interest to be visited, are given in this issue. We call particular attention to the list of books on the various cities, which is the work of Miss James, late librarian of the People's Palace, Whitechapel, London.

Our English friends are deeply interested in the success of the conference

and in securing a large and influential delegation from America. They have requested names of A. L. A. members and library trustees that they may add personal invitations to the general and official notice. At this early date invitations for special entertainment have been given the conference as follows:

The Lord mayor of London, the Lord provost of Glasgow, the bishop of Salisbury, the mayor of Salisbury, the mayor of Bath, the committee of Sheffield, the library committee of Leeds, the bishop of Bath and Wells, the mayor of Manchester, the library committee of Liverpool.

Sir Henry Irving has tendered a special complimentary performance of *Merchant of Venice* at Edinburgh.

Arrangements are pending with a number of other places.

England is at its best in the early summer, with its wooded lanes, its hedges, primroses, cuckoos, and nightingales.

The sessions of the conference will be held in the London Guildhall itself, a description of which is given in our columns. The exhibition of library appliances will be in the old hall, with Gog and Magog for janitors.

The program is being prepared by the English committee. English, American, and continental librarians have been asked to prepare papers, and discussions will be free and open. The purpose is to have the whole library field covered.

Sir John Lubbock will be president of the International conference. The American delegates are invited to make their headquarters at the office of the Library Bureau, limited, 10 Bloomsbury street, W. C., London, to have their letters addressed there, and use the office for their correspondence.

The above will give some idea of the preparations made for the reception and entertainment of our party. We should certainly send a large, influential, and representative delegation.

The early circulars of the committee named April 1 as the final date for the making of the first deposit of \$25 for

the steamer passage; but by making a deposit at that time for berths engaged, an extension of time has been secured. Comfortable accommodations can still be had. Address all correspondence to the Library Bureau, 146 Franklin street, Boston, Mass.

Library Trustees

The International Library conference should appeal strongly to library trustees. The annual conferences of the Library Association of the United Kingdom are not called meetings of librarians, but library meetings, because the majority who attend are not librarians, but members of the governing bodies of the different libraries.

As with us, these governing bodies are composed of men selected for their literary culture, business ability, and influence in their communities. These library committee men have interested themselves to make the conference successful and the trip of the Americans through England pleasant. All library trustees are invited to join the party, not only in a general way by the committee of the L. A. U. K., but mayors of cities and library committees have requested lists of the trustees of our libraries in order to send them personal invitations.

Many trustees will visit Europe this summer. We urge that they join the American Library Association party, that they may add influence and dignity to the delegation, show their appreciation of the courtesy of our English friends, widen their knowledge of library economy, needs, and possibilities, and enjoy the very attractive trip described elsewhere in these columns.

TRUSTEE.

If any of our subscribers have not received the index to Volume I of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, it may be had on application. In this connection we desire to acknowledge our obligation to Dr G. E. Wire, who prepared the index.

Illinois State Library Association

The spring meeting will be held at Peoria, Ill., Thursday, May 13, 1897.

From 9 to 10 o'clock a. m. will be held an informal meeting for registration, social greeting, and inspection of the Peoria library.

First session

1. Our duties and our responsibilities, J. W. Thompson, president I. S. L. A.
2. The boy and the book, Mrs J. H. Resor, Parlin library, Canton.
3. Library science as taught by university extension, Mrs Zella Allen Dixson, librarian university of Chicago.
4. Literary clubs, reference work, and special lists, Evva L. Moore, Wither's public library, Bloomington.
5. Symposium:
 - a. Why am I a librarian?
 - b. Five-minute reports from libraries.

Second session, 2 o'clock p. m.

1. Business meeting.
2. University and college libraries and their relation to the library movement of today, Percy F. Bicknell, librarian university of Illinois, Champaign.
3. Books for various grades, Prof. Louis H. Galbreath, State normal university, Normal.
4. Practical demonstration of reference work, cataloging, and the delivery desk; also answering questions on library economy and administration, by instructors in the department of library economy, Armour institute of technology, Chicago.

Third session, 8 o'clock p. m.

1. Address of welcome, R. C. Grier, president Peoria public library.
2. Response.
3. Woman's clubs and their relation to the library movement, Mrs Clara P. Bourland, president Woman's Club, Peoria.
4. The library trustee, J. S. Currey, director public library, Evanston.
5. The ideal public library, Rev. Caspar Wistar Hiatt, D. D., Peoria.
6. Closing words.

The meetings will be held in the new library building.

Library Schools

Armour institute

The junior class has been engaged during April in visiting the prominent libraries in Chicago and vicinity and making reports thereon.

The class was handsomely entertained by Miss Van Vleit, of the library staff, at her home, on their visit to Oak Park.

The seniors are engaged in their final work, as follows: Miss Wing, Bibliography, American short-story writers; thesis, Corporation libraries in America; Miss Warwick, Bibliography, Alaska; thesis, State libraries; Miss Milner, Bibliography, Child labor; thesis, Children's departments in public libraries.

Dr G. W. Peckham, librarian of Milwaukee, visited the school April 27.

Katherine Weston, of the junior class, has returned to Lincoln, Neb.

Eleanor Roper, of the library staff, has completed the organization of the library given by Mrs S. W. Allerton to Monticello, Ill.

New York State library school

The students of the New York State library school made the annual visit to libraries in New York April 13-23. The party, made up of 29 students accompanied by Miss Cutler, followed a pre-arranged itinerary, taking in the prominent libraries in New York and vicinity, as well as the large book stores.

Mary Josephine Briggs, class of '95 (undergraduate), has accepted a position as cataloger at the Buffalo library.

Jennie Dorcas Fellows, class of '97 (undergraduate), takes the position resigned by Miss Briggs as cataloger at the Worcester (Mass.) public library.

Katharine L. Sharp, class of '92, director of Library school, Armour institute, gave a most interesting talk before the school, March 29, on the Development of library interest in Illinois. On April 1, George Iles gave a very suggestive, informing, and enjoyable address on the Evaluation of literature.

Pratt institute

Gertrude P. Hill, class of '95, who has been employed in the order department of the library during the winter, has accepted a position in the Astor library, New York.

Sarah C. Nelson, class of '92, recently employed at the Blackstone memorial library, Branford, Conn., begins work at the Astor library, New York, on May 1, in the cataloging department.

The number of children who have signed the register of Pratt institute library is 1,100.

The library school left on its annual tour of library inspection, March 29. Washington was the first place visited, and the class was highly pleased as well as instructed by the visits to the new and old Congressional libraries. Mr Spofford himself showed them the latter. The Free circulating library was reported as doing good work.

Tuesday evening the class was met at the Naval observatory by the librarian, who not only exhibited what is probably one of the best astronomical libraries in the world, but also procured for the visitors the privilege of a view through the 26-inch telescope, the third largest in the country.

Wednesday morning they visited the libraries of the agricultural department, the Smithsonian institution, and the surgeon-general's office, finding everywhere much of interest, and in the afternoon the library of the superintendent of documents, where order has been brought out of a chaos of long duration.

The entertainment for Wednesday evening was a meeting of the Washington library association. Mr Spofford, the librarian of Congress, made the address of welcome. Papers were read by Mr Scudder and Mr Bolton, both of the Smithsonian institution, and then followed a pleasant reception.

After a day at Mount Vernon and interesting but brief visits to the libraries of the war, navy, and state departments a number of the class visited the Riggs

Memorial library of the Jesuit college, at Georgetown, where they were most hospitably treated, and saw not only the library, but many of the other college buildings.

Friday was spent in Baltimore. The visit to Johns Hopkins university proved of especial interest.

Luncheon was served at the Hotel Rennert by the trustees of the Enoch Pratt free library. Mr Steiner and Mr Ranck, of the library, did the honors of the occasion. Interesting visits to the Enoch Pratt free library and two of its branches then followed, and on Saturday morning was visited the third great library of Baltimore—the Peabody institute.

Wisconsin summer school

The class in library science will be continued this year at the Wisconsin university. Information regarding it may be obtained from Dr E. A. Birge, Madison, Wis.

Christiania, Norway, is making preparations on a large scale to open a public library. One of the three trustees is a Norwegian who has spent many years in America, is familiar with the scope of American libraries, and through his influence the library will be conducted on the plans that prevail in this country. No librarian has yet been selected, but it is said that preference will be given to a Norwegian familiar with American libraries. There will be one central library with three branch libraries.

A very interesting pamphlet which has just appeared is *Bibliothecas Americana*, by George Watkins, of Indianapolis. Its 22 pages contain a descriptive list, arranged alphabetically, of the most important bibliographies, and booksellers and auctioneers' catalogs of old scarce and valuable books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, and charts relating to antiquities, history, and geography of North and South America, the West Indies, the South Sea, and voyages around the world.

Book Knowledge vs. Knowledge of Books

William Hawley Smith reports an interview with the shade of Socrates in the March number of the *Educational Review*. In the course of the interview he makes Socrates say, in effect:

The schools for the most part make of books mere reservoirs for the holding of supplies of stuff with which to gorge the memories of pupils. All this is what I rebel at. You in your library desire information in chemistry or history or whatsoever, and you reach out your hand and upon due search you find what you want and utilize it according to your needs, and doing this you have used books to advantage. But your son, who is in school, though he has this same book, will be set to memorize it from first to last, and at the close will be expected to answer ten or twenty questions taken from it at random; which test is supposed to be proof that he has the whole volume by heart. And yet this is such a test as he will never be again required to undergo, if once he fairly endures the strain which these antiquated and not to say barbarous methods put upon him. For if, when he gets into the field of actual work, he needs knowledge which this book contains, he can go to it and utilize it as you do now.

This is the old, old plea, which cannot be too often made—that our schools should teach children, not books themselves, but the right use of them. Happily for us, instruction in the right use of books is every day becoming more possible. Every day throughout this great country an increasing number of teachers are going to public libraries or school libraries and making the acquaintance of books with a view to putting that acquaintance to use in their schoolrooms; and are taking to these rooms from one to fifty or a hundred volumes for the enlightenment of their pupils. We have not yet professors of books in our colleges and universities, but we are getting teachers of book knowledge in thousands of our common schools.

Questions and Answers

Notes by the Way

Q. 5. Has the World's Fair volume on library economy been republished?

A. A second edition was issued by the Bureau of education January 1, 1897.

Q. 6. Has the Library Primer been published outside of PUBLIC LIBRARIES?

A. The primer has not yet been published independently. A committee has just been appointed to revise it and report to the Publishing section of the A. L. A., who will then determine the matter of printing it.

Q. 7. Has the A. L. A. handbook been republished?

A. It may be had on application to R. P. Hayes, secretary A. L. A., Columbus, O.

Q. 8. What is a preferred material for binding periodicals? Is sheep recommended?

A. A good quality of morocco is best for binding all reference books much used. Sheep binding is not to be used in a library where it can be avoided. It looks mean, wears poorly, and is dirty to handle.

Q. 9. Explain the two-book system.

A. A paper on this subject is given this month.

Q. 10. Where can I find a list of the libraries of Illinois?

A. The Bureau of education has just issued a report on the libraries of the United States, which may be had free on application to that department at Washington.

Q. 11. What is the usual fine a day for books overdue?

A. The almost universal rule is 2 cents a day.

Q. 12. What is recommended as useful in lessening the noise made by reading-room chairs on a bare floor?

A. A covering for the floor, of linoleum or cork carpet, and rubber tips on the legs of the chairs.

Q. 13. Is it a good plan to buy sets of an author's works for a circulating library?

A. Not unless they are all in demand. Few authors are so good that all their works are uniformly popular.

The value of a library depends on the number of readers rather than on the number of books; so though a library may be small as compared with another, yet if its books reach the readers, its work is just as efficient.—*J. C. Dana.*

One of the worst misfortunes that can befall a library is to be in the hands of a board ignorant of the duties imposed upon them, and who do not realize their ignorance. If you are sure you are doing exactly right and have not investigated what other boards are doing, I think you are in danger of being a library misfortune.—*Marie Miller.*

To interest your readers in United States history where no interest has been shown, start in on the social side of history. Such books as *The Sabbath in New England*, *Costumes of colonial times* and *Colonial dames*, cannot be read without interesting anyone in the history of the times.—*Professor Shepardson.*

Don't be in a hurry to build. As a rule it is better to start in temporary quarters, and let your building fund accumulate, while directors and librarian are gaining experience, and the needs of the library become more definite. It will also give the people the benefit of the library sooner.—*F. M. Crunden.*

The general reading of children needs wiser and more tactful oversight by the parent, by the teacher, or the librarian to counteract that tendency to narrow down the range of reading to one class of books, and that too often the poorer story-book. The healthy boy craves stirring tales; but when, as they will, even Kirk Munroe, Stoddard, and Henty begin to seem tame to him, do not let him drop to Castlemon, Alger, and Optic; lead him, rather, to the more lasting delights of Scott, Dumas, and Stanley Weyman.—*Linda A. Eastman.*

News from the Library Field**East**

The public library of Willimantic, Conn., has removed into its new rooms in the town building, and will now have opportunity and space for increased usefulness.

A recent report of the library commission of Massachusetts shows that in the 5 years since the organization of the commission, the number of towns without free libraries in the state has been reduced from 105 to 24, and some of these have association libraries of considerable size.

Somers, Ct., has opened its new library building, the gift of Mrs L. C. Whitney, of Brookline. It contains a stack room, a reading room, committee rooms, and vestibule. Mrs Whitney has given \$500 for books, and the town has assumed the permanent maintenance of the building and library.

The annual report of State Librarian Carver, of Maine, shows a greater interest in, as well as a more comprehensive idea of, the purposes of such an institution, than most of such documents. The oversight of the free libraries of the state which he has had, is shown by the number of free libraries started, and the increased usefulness of those already established. Under Mr Carver's administration the state library has been rearranged in the rooms of the state house extension, properly classified and indexed, and he has shown himself one of the best officials the library has ever had. He is a thorough bibliographer, and is deeply interested in the extension of the free library system throughout the state.

Central Atlantic

The Brooklyn library report gives no. of books 128,378; circulation, 95,642v.; receipts from membership, \$9,880; total receipts, \$21,415; total expense, \$21,244.

The Central library of Syracuse, N. Y., is to take up the branch library system of distribution.

The American Bible society library

has been deposited in the Lenox library, in New York. It includes 5,300v.

Athens, Pa., has received a gift of a new library building from Jesse Spalding. Work will be begun on it at once.

The reopening of the Port Jervis (N. Y.) public library took place April 8. The rooms were open during the day to the inspection of the public, and in the evening appropriate addresses were made by prominent citizens.

The new public library building of Hoboken, N. J., was opened, with appropriate ceremonies, April 6. Many distinguished people were present and took part in the exercises. The building cost \$50,000. The library has 17,000 books.

Junius S. Morgan, of New York, has been appointed associate librarian of Princeton university. He is a member of a well-known New York firm, but will arrange his business in order to reside in Princeton and give his active attention to the library.

J. N. Larned declined the appointment of superintendent of the Buffalo public library. This is a serious loss to the institution for which he has done so much, and especially at this time when such large opportunities open under the reorganization.

Mayor Strong, of New York, has put the final signature to the bill providing for the erection of the Tilden-Astor-Lenox library on the site of the Bryan park reservoir. The trustees are to supervise the preparations of the plans for the building, which is not to exceed \$2,500,000 in cost.

Central

Milwaukee public library has received a gift of \$5,000 for books from August Uihlein.

Elizabeth P. Clarke has been elected librarian of the new public library of Racine, Wis.

A. C. Howell has resigned as librarian of Iowa City, Iowa, and has been succeeded by H. S. Sperry.

The proposition for a tax levy, to be

used for a library building in St. Louis, did not carry in the recent election.

Marilla W. Freeman has been elected librarian of the new public library which will open shortly in Michigan City, Ind.

The annual report of the Gail Borden library, of Elgin, Ill., shows no. of books 17,549; circulation, 121,816v.; salaries, \$2,588; books and binding, \$1,919.

Lutie E. Stearns has resigned her position in the Milwaukee public library to devote her whole time to the work of the Wisconsin library commission.

The Williams free library of Beaver Dam, Wis., is to receive \$5,000 from the estate of the late J. J. Williams, who gave the building in which the library is located.

The private library of the late Secretary William Windom has been given by his widow to the Free public library of Winona, Minn. The collection contains several hundred volumes.

Mrs Sarah H. Miner, of Madison, Wis., has taken up reference work in addition to library organization, and will make a specialty of looking up data on all subjects for the use of others.

W. H. Bradley, of Tomahawk, Wis., is preparing a system of traveling libraries to be sent out to the adjoining hamlets. This will make 6 systems at work in the state, with 105 stations in northern Wisconsin.

The report of Mankato (Minn.) public library gives a circulation of 33,141v. out of 2,876 books. Its quarters have grown from two to five rooms, and improvements have been made in supplying heat and light. Fiction use has decreased, and a gain of 30 per cent has been made in the use of reference books.

Mary J. Doolittle, librarian of Williams' library, Beaver Dam, Wis., died at her home in that city April 2. Her work is spoken of in the highest terms by all who knew her, and it is generally felt that her death is a severe loss to the library world in Wisconsin. The

Beaver Dam Citizen says, among other things: When she undertook the duties of librarian, it was a work of love for her; books had always been a large part of her life, and she brought to this new office a cultured, well-stored mind and a discriminating taste. More than that, she recognized the opportunity to make the splendid library a strong educating, refining, and uplifting influence in the community, and very skilfully and untiringly she led those who came for books to take and read such as had power to benefit as well as entertain.

The library at Laporte, Ind., was formally transferred from the Library and natural history association to the city council on Friday evening, April 23. The rooms were opened to the inspection of the public, who, coming in throngs, were cordially received and shown through by the librarian, Jennie B. Jessup, assisted by a number of young ladies. At half-past eight appropriate exercises were held in the assembly room of the library, President Barnes of the library board presiding. A very interesting history of the library cause in Laporte since 1863 was given by William Niles. Short speeches were made by the clergymen of the city, the editors of the city papers, and M. E. Ahern, secretary of the Indiana library association. The library was presented by Dr G. M. Dakin on behalf of the owners, and accepted by President Barnes for the city. Music was interspersed. Laporte may well be elated at the very beautiful and convenient gift which she has received, and which carries with it an obligation to give the public the very best library service in appreciative return.

Pacific Coast

Dr W. P. Matthews, state librarian of California, resigned his position to accept a position on the state board of health. Edward B. McCabe, who has been Governor Budd's private secretary, has been chosen as Dr Matthews' successor. He has been a lawyer.

Second International Conference

1877—London—1897

The Library Association of the United Kingdom

In view of the international meeting of librarians to be held in London this year, it will interest our readers to hear something about the association which has taken the initiative in the matter, and is inviting every civilized country in the world to send its representative men to the congress.

One year hence the Library Association of the United Kingdom (in their new rules adopted in view of receiving a royal charter, the title has been shortened to The Library Association) will attain its majority, for it was at the congress of British and American librarians, held in London on October 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1877, that the association was founded. The American librarians present on that occasion—and they were warmly welcomed—numbered 17, and there were also representatives from Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Australia, Greece, and Germany. Among the Americans who attended that meeting, which will ever be a memorable one in the annals of British librarianship, we may mention Mr W. F. Poole, Mr Melvil Dewey, Mr Justin Winsor, Mr C. A. Cutter, Mr S. S. Green, and Mr Reuben A. Guild. The London librarians most prominent in connection with the founding of the association were first and foremost, Mr E. B. Nicholson, then librarian of the London institution, now Bodley's librarian; Mr H. R. Tedder, librarian of the Athenæum club; Mr J. Winter Jones, principal librarian of the British museum; Mr George Bullen, keeper of the printed books, British museum; Dr Garnett, British museum; Mr Robert Harrison, London library; Mr Henry Stevens,

Mr Ernest C. Thomas, and Mr E. Maunde Thompson, British museum.

Provincial libraries were represented by Mr Archer, Dublin; Mr F. T. Barrett, Glasgow; Mr J. P. Briscoe, Nottingham; Mr J. T. Clark, Edinburgh; Mr Peter Cowell, Liverpool; Rev H. O. Coxe, Oxford; Dr Crestadoro, Manchester; Mr J. D. Mullins, Birmingham; Mr J. Small, Edinburgh; Mr C. W. Sutton, Manchester; Mr Sam Timmins, Birmingham; Mr W. H. K. Wright, Plymouth, and Mr James Yates, Leeds, and others. On the last day of the meeting, October 5, the association was formally founded on the motion of Mr Robert Harrison, seconded by Mr Henry Stevens.

The first president was naturally Mr Winter Jones, of the British museum, and the first secretaries were Mr E. B. Nicholson and Mr H. R. Tedder.

The treasurer was Mr Robert Harrison. The next meeting was held at Oxford in October, 1878, and was presided over, in the absence of Mr J. Winter Jones, president, by the Rev H. O. Coxe, then librarian of the Bodleian library. In the following year the association met at Manchester under the genial chairmanship of Alderman Thomas Baker, and in 1880 the first visit to Scotland was paid. The members were charmed with Edinburgh and the cordial reception they received from the authorities there. The 1881 meeting was in London, and by the kindness of the Benchers was held in Gray's Inn. The scene of the meeting of 1882 was Cambridge, a never-to-be-forgotten meeting for all who had the good fortune to be there.

The president was the late Mr Henry Bradshaw, librarian of the University

library, one of the most accomplished of bibliographers and kindest of men. The hospitality extended to the members was of a character only possible in a university town during vacation. All the visitors were put up at the colleges and entertained right pleasantly.

The visitors will ever retain a grateful recollection of the kindness shown them during that delightful week. The Cambridge meeting was a notable one in other respects. Mr Bradshaw was, we think, the first president who presided at every meeting of the association during the conference. He did not spare himself to make the congress successful and agreeable, and right well did he succeed. The first photograph of the members was taken at Cambridge, a precious photograph now for the sake of those who are gone. We miss the faces of Henry Bradshaw, Henry Stevens (the Green Mountain boy of Vermont, as he loved to call himself), George Bullen of the British Museum, Ernest Chester Thomas (one of the secretaries), Cornelius Walford, W. J. Haggerston (Newcastle), at the annual meetings, and we could name nearly a dozen more who are now rarely seen at our gatherings. The intervening years have dealt heavily with them.

The year 1883 found the members at Liverpool, where, under the presidency of the late Sir James Picton, a most successful meeting was held. In 1884 the association crossed to Dublin and received a right hearty Irish welcome. Dr J. K. Ingram, Trinity College, presided.

One personality who broke upon the association at that time and who attended almost every meeting afterwards, until his death, was the late Mr Lane-Joynt, an eloquent speaker who delighted many an audience of librarians with his racy humor and apt illustration. Dublin was followed by Plymouth, where the borough librarian, Mr W. H. K. Wright, did us yeoman service. Plymouth was succeeded by London, when Mr E. A. Bond, the principal librarian of the British museum, was the president. The meeting

was again held in Gray's Inn. The meeting of 1887 was held at Birmingham, Alderman G. J. Johnson, chairman of the public libraries, presiding. In 1888 the association paid its second visit to Scotland. The Glasgow meeting will long be remembered as a most successful meeting in every respect. The figure of genial Bailie Wilson, chairman of the Mitchell Library, is a pleasant memory. He presided at the annual dinner of the association in the town hall of Ayr, and there was a pretty passage of wit between him and Mr Lane-Joynt when the latter found that the Bailie had forestalled him in his quotations.

London was again the scene of a meeting (1889), with Richard Copley Christie, chancellor of the diocese of Manchester and one of our most valued members—alas, seldom able to be with us now—as president. In the following year Reading was the place chosen, and on this its first visit to a smallish town, as we hope we may without offense call Reading, the association took with it as president the present principal librarian of the British museum, Sir E. Maunde Thompson. Nottingham followed Reading with Mr Robert Harrison of the London library as president, and in the following year (1892) the association held its first meeting outside the United Kingdom by invitation of the French minister of public instruction.

The Paris meeting was largely attended, as might be expected, and the conference was honored by the attendance of the British ambassador, Lord Dufferin, and the principal librarian and other officers of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*. A busy week closed with a visit to Chantilly, where the Duc d'Aumale received his visitors in person. The next meeting (1893) was at Aberdeen, Dr Richard Garnett of the British museum president. In 1894 Belfast was the place of meeting, with the Right Hon the Marquis of Dufferin as president. In 1895 the association visited Cardiff, president, Lord Windsor.

In 1896 the meeting took place at Buxton, Alderman Harry Rawson presiding.

This year's meeting, as we have already said, is to be an international one, and a large attendance is expected of librarians from every part of the world where libraries exist. Having said this much about the meetings of the association, let us turn to the consideration of what the association has accomplished during its twenty years of existence. In the course of that period almost every phase of library work has come under review. Many questions have been settled, if not for good—at least for a long time—and greater uniformity has been established in methods of work among librarians. Perhaps the greatest achievements of the association have been in the region of legislation and the promotion of the public library movement. Until 1890 the association held the idea that interference with legislation was outside its functions and would be resented, and Mr MacAlister was for a time warmly opposed; but at length, by offering a prize for a model bill, he secured a full discussion of the subject and carried a resolution which resulted in a bill which consolidated all the acts relating to public libraries. The consolidation bill was successfully steered through both houses of Parliament and received the royal assent on 27th June, 1892. This excellent and extremely useful piece of work was followed, in the subsequent year, by a short act giving town councils and other governing bodies the power of adopting the library acts without resorting to the cumbersome method of polling the entire body of ratepayers. The association is at present promoting a bill for the improvement of the law relating to libraries, and it will doubtless succeed in getting it through and entered upon the statute book. In the promotion of the public library movement the association has been particularly active, and there can be no doubt also that the association by its work has greatly improved the position of the librarian, has increased the number of libraries, and

rendered those existing more efficient and more useful. The publications of the association have been many and of all sizes. Indeed we hardly know any other society which has so often changed the form of its publications. First we have the stately volumes containing the transactions and proceedings of the London conference, the Oxford, Manchester, Edinburgh, London, Cambridge, Liverpool, and Dublin meetings, then the transactions and proceedings for 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889 appeared in the *Library Chronicle*, edited by the late Mr E. C. Thomas. But the proceedings of the Plymouth meeting (1885) were published separately, and so also have been the proceedings of the Paris (1892), Aberdeen (1893), and Belfast (1894) meetings.

Before the advent of the *Library Chronicle* the association issued a most useful publication called *Monthly Notes*. This began in January, 1880, and ceased with the number for December, 1883. The first number of the *Library Chronicle* was issued in January, 1884, and the last number bears date December, 1888. In January, 1889, Mr J. Y. W. MacAlister, the present honorary secretary of the association, brought out *The Library*, and this still remains the official organ of the association. It has run to nine volumes, and we hope we are not too sanguine when we venture the opinion that the *The Library* has come to stay. In addition to these publications the association has issued manuals on library appliances, library legislation, library staffs, a list of books on music, a list of books for village libraries, and a year book. *The Year Book* and *The Library* are sent free to every member. And now, in conclusion, may we name a few of the men who have brought the association safely through its nineteen years of life? The first secretaries, as we mentioned earlier in this article, were Mr E. B. Nicholson and Mr H. R. Tedder. Mr Nicholson did not long hold office, and he was succeeded in 1878 by Mr E. C. Thomas, late librarian at the Oxford Union. In 1880 Mr Tedder re-

signed and was succeeded by Mr Charles Welch, who continued in office until 1882. From 1882 to 1887 Mr Thomas did the work alone. In the latter year Mr MacAlister was elected as joint Hon Secretary, and therefore when the international conference is held in 1897 he will have completed ten years of work—ten years, we may add, of very hard work—for the association. Mr Thomas was succeeded in 1890 by Mr Thomas Mason, who resigned at the conclusion of the Paris meeting in 1892. The association has had but two treasurers, Mr Robert Harrison, late of the London library, and Mr H. R. Tedder, librarian of the Athenæum club.

The Conference an International Event

At no time have the relations between Great Britain and the United States been so intimate as they are at the present moment. During the last two years more information has found its way into the columns of the British press concerning the great republic of the west than has appeared during a decade previously. The Cleveland message, the arbitration treaty, and the last presidential election, with its momentous monetary controversy, have all been dealt with in a manner so complete and with such evident interest, that the present time is opportune as no other time has been to take every advantage of every circumstance tending to make known each people to the other, and to show how very close—how all important—are the bonds which unite and mutually affect the wellbeing of these two branches of the great English-speaking race.

Much of the better feeling has been owing to the distinguished men America has sent to the court of Saint James. The personalities of such men as Lowell and Bayard have far-reaching effect in bringing home to the minds of the British people how close is our affiliation, how easily attainable would be the inviolable accord of Great Britain and the United States, and how

stupendous the possibilities for good in such a union.

Quite in this spirit, then, it appears eminently desirable to show how vastly more important the result of the American Library Association's visit to England may be than the ordinary conference on native ground. It is certain from many signs apparent among British municipalities and in London itself, that the full significance of a visit in force of American librarians is realized. There is everywhere in England a desire worthily and hospitably to receive and entertain their visitors, and it behooves the members of the A. L. A. to do all they can to make their delegation to London a large and an influential one.

Facilities will be afforded during their journey through the country such as certainly never have been offered to any large body of American citizens in the past, and it will be a life-long regret to all librarians who neglect to avail themselves of the opportunities this trip will afford them.

It is here appreciated that the librarian is a man in touch with his fellows, with many opportunities of informing his public and of rectifying false judgments. Since there is an entirely dignified desire to facilitate in all ways good understanding and right feeling, with its outcome in friendly co-operative international relations, advantage should everywhere be taken to make the visit valuable in its widest, and instructive in its deepest, sense to both visitors and hosts.

In a narrower, but still very important, sense it behooves librarians to do all they can to make the congress a success, by coming themselves and inducing all such of their trustees as are good educationalists also to come, because of the dignity and preëminence a conference of their profession at such a time will naturally attain. The diamond jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen celebrates many things that are of first importance in the history of the human race; but, among them all, none is more distinctive of bettered human relation-

ships and more worthily illustrates the latter-day spirit of mutual helpfulness than the institutions represented by the librarians in conference this coming July.

While, then, it is certainly of professional advantage to librarians that every effort should be made to insure the success of the gathering, so that the importance of their calling and its true value to the community should be more clearly recognized, the visit is of still greater importance if viewed in the broader light of the advantages to be derived from learning something of the municipal life of England, and of coming in touch with some at least of her public men.

It is well, then, to recognize the true importance of this visit to England. It may be in quite a real sense an international event fraught certainly with absorbing interest, instruction and pleasure to those who form the deputation, and productive of wide and deep advantages to the peoples of both countries, if further knowledge, interchange of ideas and more intimate relationship and mutual aid tend, as we claim they always have and always will, to the peace and the prosperity and the solidarity of the civilized world.

CEDRIC CHIVERS.

London, April 1, 1897.

International Library Conference

En passant—Should any of the American visitors during their stay in England wish to send cablegrams home, they will certainly avail themselves of the Commercial Cable Company's forms which will be found at the Library Bureau offices, 10 Bloomsbury street, W.C., or will be forwarded on application from the company's West End office, No. 1 Northumberland avenue, Charing Cross. It is the great submarine and land telegraph system, and possesses the shortest and most reliable routes to all parts of the Americas. We have found its officers at all times most courteous, and can confidently recommend the use of the company's cables to our friends.

Guildhall, London

There are in the city of London seventy-six companies or guilds, some of which now represent extinct trades. These companies are the possessors of thirty-five halls. Of these seventy-six companies twelve are the great livery companies of the city of London, and these have very great influence in the conduct of the municipal affairs of the corporation of the city of London.

The Guildhall, or council hall of the corporation is the place where the election of the Lord Mayor of London takes place, in the Court of Common Hall.

It stands back in a court leading out of King street, on the north side of Cheapside, and the pigeons congregating in the center of this court are as marked a feature here, as of the other open spaces near the great public buildings in London.

The original building of the Guildhall on the present site was erected in 1411-31, for the use of the municipal corporation. It was damaged considerably by the great fire of London in 1666, but was restored almost immediately after.

The present building still contains some part of the old walls of 1411, but the fine crypt, the roof of which is groined and carved and supported by marble columns, is almost the only relic of the first structure.

The frontage as it now stands was designed by the younger Dance in 1789, and restored in the Gothic style in 1867. Over the entrance are the arms of the city of London, with the motto, "Domine, dirige nos."

In the big hall are the two colossal wooden figures of Gog and Magog, which used to be carried in the Lord Mayor's show, or pageant. These individuals were supposed to be survivors of a race of giants who were brought to London and made to work as porters in the royal palace. The date of their legendary origin is not known, but their effigies were extant in the days of

Henry V. It is in this big hall, surrounded by monuments to famous men, notably, Chatham, Wellington, Pitt, Nelson, and Lord Mayor Beckford of "Vathek" fame, that the civic festivities take place. It is the scene of the Lord Mayor's annual banquet, famous for its aldermen and turtle soup; and it is here also where notable personages are entertained in city fashion.

The Common Council chamber, to the north of the hall, where the aldermanic court is held, was built as recently as 1885.

The library of the corporation, mentioned in Stow's Survey, is free to the public, entrance being effected by means of signature in a visitors' book. It lies east of the great hall, and contains many valuable collections, notably one of the best of books and maps and plans relating to London in general, and the city in particular. There is also a reading room and a comprehensive collection of directories of the world, forming a great attraction to the many busy city men who make use of it. The library was the first in England to adopt the use of the card catalog in its modern form. It is here that the very valuable records of the corporation are kept.

Leading out of the library on the east side, down some steps to a basement floor, is the museum, in which many curious and interesting old Roman London relics are displayed. There is also a fascinating exhibit of old watches, clocks, and chronometers, together with impressions of seals and medals and various interesting old autographs, among them being that of the "immortal bard," appended to the transference of a lease or mortgage.

There is also the picture gallery of the corporation, consisting chiefly of historical portraits, paintings and sculptures, to which a loan collection is generally added, during the spring and summer, and thrown open to the public.

An extremely profitable and interesting time can be spent in the vicinity of the Guildhall, which teems with historic interest.

Manchester and Salford,

The former a city and the latter a municipal borough, are divided by the river Irwell. Manchester has an area of 12,911 acres and Salford 5,170 acres, the population (1891) being 505,368 and 198,139, respectively. The educational institutions are numerous. The oldest foundation is the Grammar school (1515); the next is Chetham's hospital (1653). The Owens college was opened in 1851, and the present great collegiate buildings were begun in 1870. The Victoria university was erected by royal charter in 1880, and embraces Owens college, the Liverpool university college, and the Leeds Yorkshire college. There are many denominational colleges and public secondary and advanced schools, besides nearly a hundred board schools and 160 "voluntary" schools. The Manchester corporation has the control of the Technical school and the School of art, and is now building a new school for the former at great cost. The Salford Technical school, a beautiful building near Peel park, was opened last year by the corporation of that municipality. Manchester is rich in public and semi-public libraries. The Chetham library was opened in 1673 and has over 80,000v. The library of the Literary and Philosophical society is mainly scientific, the chief feature being the remarkable collection of journals and transactions of learned societies. The Portico library (1806) has 40,000v., including a fine series of topographical works. A similar number of books are in the Royal Exchange library, King street, West (1792).

The public libraries act was adopted in 1852, and the Campfield library was opened on 6th October of that year. This building was purchased, adapted, and stocked with books by means of a public subscription of about £12,000, and then presented to the town to be maintained by the ratepayers under the public libraries act. Five years later two branch libraries were opened. These have been followed by other branch libraries and reading rooms, until now the number of libraries under

the corporation is 16, and others are contemplated. The last opened (July, 1894,) was that at Openshaw, which has been built partly at the cost of the legatees of Sir Joseph Whitworth. This branch, in addition to the library and spacious reading rooms for adults and for children, includes billiard and chess rooms, which have been provided in accordance with the desire of the Whitworth legatees. The Campfield library was closed in 1877, and the books were removed to the old town hall, which was opened as the Free Reference library in February, 1878. The committee are at present considering the desirability of putting up an entirely new building or of rebuilding the existing library. The volumes in the Reference library number 105,000, and the branches contain some 150,000 more volumes. The number of volumes consulted in all departments of the free library during the year 1895-96 was considerably over two millions.

The Salford free library, at Peel park, was established under the museums act of 1850, and has now six branches in various parts of the borough. The library of the Owens college is large and rapidly growing in importance. It includes the library (rich in art and archaeology) of Bishop Prince Lee and the historical library of the late Professor E. A. Freeman. New library buildings, provided at the cost of Mr R. C. Christie, are nearly completed. The extensive library (30,000v.) of the Medical society is also lodged in special rooms at the college, and there is likewise a natural history library in connection with the museum. The list of Manchester libraries includes also those at the Lancashire Independent college, St. Bede's (Roman Catholic) college, the Wesleyan college, the Law library, the Foreign library, the Athenæum, and the collections belonging to various clubs and societies; but in a short time the most important, in many respects, will be the John Rylands library, founded by Mrs Rylands as a memorial of her late husband. It will embrace the famous Althorp library, purchased

from Earl Spencer, and a large collection of costly books, gathered from many sources, and will find its home in a magnificent building in Deansgate, erected by Mrs Rylands and now almost completed. It will, however, be some months before any books are placed in the building.

There are public libraries in most of the Lancashire towns, and among the more notable (apart from the great Liverpool library) the following may be mentioned: The Harris public library at Preston, a beautiful Grecian building erected by the Harris trustees; the Wigan free library, the St. Helen's free library, and the Oldham free library.

Birmingham

(From notes furnished by C. E. Scarse, librarian of the Birmingham library)

Birmingham is a city and a municipal and parliamentary borough, an asize town, and the capital of the Midlands. It was created a city by letters patent, January 14, 1889, and under the provisions of the Local Government act 1888, the town becomes a county borough for certain purposes.

The city is situated on undulating ground near the small river Rea, at its confluence with the Tame, an affluent of the Trent, on the northwest border of Warwickshire, near Staffordshire and Worcestershire, is distant 112½ miles by rail from London; 97½ southeast from Liverpool; 82 southeast from Manchester; it is on the high roads from London to Lancashire and the northwest, and on those proceeding from the southwestern counties to the midland and northeastern. This city is also at the junction of the London & Northwestern, Great Western and Midland railways; thus forming a grand railway center. The Birmingham & Worcester, Birmingham & Walsall, Birmingham & Fazely and Warwick & Birmingham canals give it additional advantages with regard to water communications. By letters patent granted June 3, 1896, the chief magistrate of the city was created Lord Mayor of Birmingham.

Birmingham is an ancient town, and so far back as 1550 was noted for its manufactories of iron wares.

The free grammar school, founded in 1552, is a decorated Gothic edifice, rebuilt in 1834, after the design of Sir C. Barry at a cost of nearly £50,000.

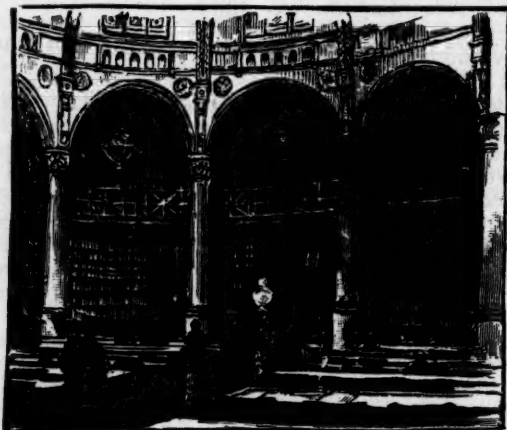
The town hall is built of Anglesea marble, and has a very fine organ. In this hall the triennial musical festivals are held.

The Birmingham (Central) free library was opened on April 3, 1861. Its most notable possession is the Shakespeare collection. There are nine branch lending libraries. J. D. Mullins is the chief librarian.

brary was celebrated by a public dinner at the Grand hotel, Colmore Row, the Rev. H. W. Crosskey (president of the library) in the chair.

A history of the library, prepared by S. Timmins, F. S. A., and the speeches at the centenary dinner have been printed in an 8vo volume of 120 pages, and may be seen at the library.

At the close of the year 1879 the number of members of the library was 1,474; the income for the year was nearly £1,600, and the reserve fund amounted to £1,938 12s. At the close of last year (1896) the income amounted to nearly £3,000, the reserve fund to upwards of £5,000, and



Birmingham (Central) Free Library—Reference Dep't.

Its commencement

The Birmingham library—or, to use Dr Langford's words, "as it is lovingly called, the old library"—was founded and opened in November, 1779, by nineteen subscribers. The first printed catalog of the library was issued in 1781 in 32 pages, of which 16 were filled by the laws, 12 by the titles of the books, and the rest by the names of subscribers, who had increased from 19 to 74 in less than two years.

After one hundred years

On the evening of Friday, November 28, 1879, the centenary of the li-

brary was celebrated by a public dinner at the Grand hotel, Colmore Row, the Rev. H. W. Crosskey (president of the library) in the chair.

The character of the library

The library contains upwards of 60,000 volumes, selected from the literature of most countries, and including a large proportion of old and valuable works not supplied by ordinary circulating libraries, such as county histories, the transactions of the Royal, the Linnean, and other societies; illustrated scarce and rare works. All the best and newest books of the day are promptly added to the library, and a large number of magazines and reviews.

Free access to the shelves

One of the most interesting features of the library is that members have free access to the shelves, may wander from room to room, and take down any of the books, either for reference in the library or for reading at home. There are four reading rooms.

There are separate waiting rooms for ladies, lavatories and every necessary accommodation, and to many the rooms of the library answer the purposes of a club. There are rooms in which students can study in quiet, and other portions of the library where conversation is permitted, and where a plentiful supply of light literature may be obtained.

The shareholders

The representatives of the original founders and subscribers to the library are called proprietors or shareholders, and they enjoy special privileges. There are several shares, which have lapsed to the library, still to be had, at the nominal price of three guineas each. The actual value is, of course, far in excess of the price charged, but it is to the interest of the library that these shares should be allotted, on account of the annual subscription payable on each share.

Subscribers

The subscribers are divided into two classes, A and B, the only distinction being as to the number of volumes which may be had out at one time, and as to priority in the matter of books bespoken. Every proprietor and subscriber is entitled to an admission to the rooms of the library for himself and one lady; for other members of the family, tickets of admission (readers' tickets) are issued at five shillings each, per annum.

The management of the library

is vested in the committee, who are elected by the proprietors from their body annually. The librarian is elected by the proprietors, and, with his staff of assistants, carries on the work of the library under the direction of the committee.

A novel feature

To meet the requirements of those members who wish to obtain an additional supply of new books, arrangements have been made by which any subscriber paying an additional subscription of one guinea can be supplied within a week of receipt of order, with any new book in general demand not exceeding 36 shillings in value. These books may be retained as long as the subscriber pleases, and be exchanged as often as required. Only one work can be supplied at a time for this subscription, but a subscriber having a book in hand may bespeak another in advance, subject to the general rule applying to books bespoken.

To meet the increasing demand for foreign literature, a subscription has been opened with Rolandi's foreign library in London, and members have now the privilege of access to upwards of 300,000 volumes of ancient and modern French, German, Italian and Spanish literature. Members have the liberty of choosing from the foreign catalogs whatever works they require, and fresh supplies are obtained every week, or if necessary more frequently. No additional subscription is charged for the foreign books, but only one work can be supplied to each member at a time, and a foreign book will be considered as issued in place of a new book.

Mason college, opened on October 1, 1880, has a good library. The Law library is in Wellington passage, Bennett's Hill.

The Birmingham Medical institute, Edmund street, founded in 1874, is the medical library of Birmingham.

The Friends' library is in Dr Johnson passage, Bull street.

The Corporation museum and art gallery was opened November 28, 1885. It adjoins the Council house.

The Birmingham and Midland institute adjoins the Central free library.

The Victoria Assize courts, in Corporation street, were opened July 21, 1891.

The Birmingham Municipal Techni-

cal school, in Suffolk street, was opened December 13, 1895.

The Municipal school of art, in Margaret street, was opened September 14, 1885.

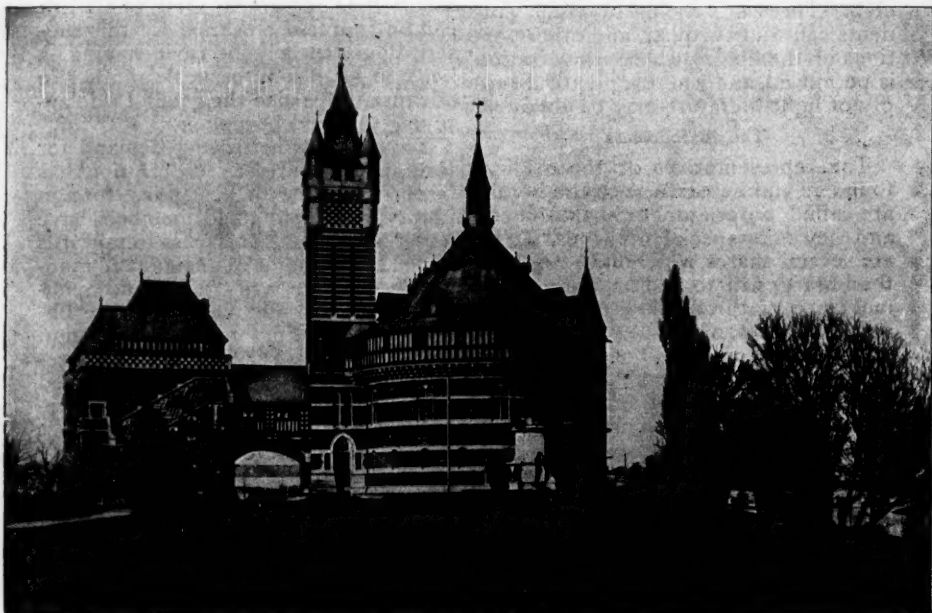
The ratable value of the property in Birmingham at the close of 1896 was £2,217,392. There are 261 miles of streets and 266 miles of sewers.

The first lord mayor was Councilor James Smith, and he was reelected lord mayor last November.

and never have relics been more zealously sought and treasured.

It is not our intent here to attempt to think anything new of Shakespeare, much less to write it, but rather let us suggest a few of the most worthy haunts for the stranger or hurried visitor to Stratford on Avon.

From the railway station, passing along Greenhill street, we come to the Rother market, an open space containing picturesque houses, the old Thatch



The Memorial Library and Theater.—From Shakespeare's Town and Times.

Stratford on Avon

What more can be said of Stratford than that it is Shakespeare's town?

"I am sure, sir," a worthy inhabitant once remarked whilst showing an article of Shakespearean interest, "I am sure, sir, we ought to be very much obliged to Mr Shakespeare for being born here, for I don't know what we should have done without him." And no town in the history of Christendom ever turned its saint to better account. Nowhere

tavern, and the memorial fountain, the gift of George Washington Childs of Philadelphia.

Proceeding along Mere street into Henley street and turning sharp to the left, the view of Shakespeare's birth house is obtained, where the very room in which the immortal poet was born will be gladly shown to the visitor.

The memorial library and theater are of course next in importance. Situated in a most delightful position, these much-criticised buildings are

of great interest. A walk through the parish churchyard gives a most impressive view of them.

Pictures of the river and quaint bridge abound at every point of aspect. Indeed when once in the neighborhood, the visitor will be loath to leave the scene even to inspect the enticing curiosities and antiquities which the town buildings offer.

At the corner of the High street is Judith Shakespeare's house, used before her time as the town cage or prison, and now in the occupancy of Mr Edward Fox, who is willing to show the old town dungeon and the wine cellar of Judith Shakespeare's husband, without any fee, to people who are interested. A little further along this street on the right is the Harvard house, built while Shakespeare was residing at Stratford, by the maternal grandfather of John Harvard, who founded Harvard university at Cambridge, Mass. Almost opposite is the town hall, the under part of which was once open and used as a market as well as the place of the town stocks; this stands at the corner of Church street, along which on the left are several houses dating back to Shakespeare's time, which were occupied by his neighbors, including the witnesses of his will. At the end of all is the site of Shakespeare's house, New Place, which is now laid out as a public garden, and on the opposite corner of the street is the Falcon tavern—a public house of some importance in Shakespeare's time. On the other corner of this street, at the commencement of Church street, stands the chapel of the guild of the Holy Cross, with the guildhall in which Shakespeare saw his first plays performed, and the grammar school above it, in which he learned "small Latin and less Greek."

Much more might be said if space permitted, and no excuse for closing this brief article at such a point could be available were we not able to refer our readers to a recent work on Stratford and its hero, entitled Shakespeare's Town and Times, from which, by the

kindness of its publishers, Messrs. Dawbarn & Ward, we have been permitted to reproduce our illustration of the Memorial library and theater.

This volume, besides being a triumph of typographical art, is, to quote from its introduction, A true and plain tale of Shakespeare's life and the scenes that Shakespeare saw.

Stratford would have been a town of considerable interest even if Shakespeare had not lived there, for in the days before the poet's time many of Stratford's sons took prominent positions in the government of their country; and the guild of the Holy Cross was sufficiently wealthy and influential to attract even royal members who paid their fines or entrance fees as straightforwardly as the commonest members and on a royal scale.

Salisbury

A pleasant combination of the ancient and modern, the historic city of Salisbury has many claims upon the traveler and antiquarian.

The visitor cannot do better than begin his sight-seeing by a visit to Old Sarum. This ancient mound may be described as the starting point of Salisbury's history. There is no reason for doubting that it was a stronghold of those very early inhabitants of Britain, the Celts, and later on, the Romans made it an important military station; no less than six Roman roads having converged at this spot.

Taken by the Saxons in the year 552, it was later on endowed with a religious foundation. Here in 1086, a great gathering took place to prepare the famous Domesday book, and in 1075 Herman, the first bishop of Sarum, laid the foundation of a cathedral. Old Sarum was practically abandoned in 1220 for a new site about a mile and a half distant, upon which has been built the present town of Salisbury, or New Sarum. Old Sarum, although absolutely destitute of inhabitants for so long a period, returned two members to the British parliament until 1832, and suddenly sprang into fame again, as a

notorious example of rotten or pocket boroughs, leading to the passing of the reform bill.

The crowning glory of Salisbury is the cathedral, one of the finest examples of early English architecture. The foundation stones were laid by Bishop Richard Poore, in 1220, and the edifice was completed in 1266, the expense of building representing the sum of nearly £500,000 of our present-day money.

The cathedral, which is built in the form of a double cross, is 473 feet long from east to west, and its width from north to south is 229 feet 7 inches. The spire is 404 feet high. It is full of beauty and interest, containing monuments of kings, bishops, knights, etc., a splendid organ, beautiful reredos, and many historical and architectural treasures.

The close surrounding the cathedral is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in England, and is well worth a visit. The old close gates give the place a charming, old-world appearance.

The bishop's palace is near at hand, and is a battlemented structure, with a fine hall.

Salisbury is rich in ecclesiastical buildings. St. Thomas' church, built as a chapel of ease to the cathedral in 1240, contains a magnificent stained glass window, and many curious monuments. St. Edmund's church, St. Edmund's college, and St. Martin's church are also worth visiting, as monuments of antiquity.

In passing through the streets of Salisbury, the market square, council chamber, and poultry cross — this last an imposing structure — together with many interesting shops, inns, and dwelling houses of unknown antiquity and quaint history and appearance, attract the wanderer.

The modern buildings of Salisbury, too, are worthy of its ancient prestige. The museums contain most valuable collections, and the free public library, with a lending department of 3,000 books, reference library, and pleasant

reading rooms, will be found a boon to the visitor in search of a quiet hour.

Round about Salisbury are many notable places of interest, George Herbert's church, Wilton house, and Wilton church, Clarendon park.

Stonehenge

This remarkable and mysterious monument is situated about 9 miles from Salisbury. The purpose for which it was built is not really known, but the popular belief is that it was a Druidical temple. Stonehenge is said to have originally consisted of two circles and two ovals. The circumference of the outer circle is 300 feet, and when in a complete state was composed of massive upright stones, upon the top of which other stones rested horizontally, these latter touching each other. Of the original 30 uprights, 17 are still standing, and of the 30 imposts only 6 remain. The stones of the outer circle and the trilithons of the greater oval are Sarsen stones, the smaller circle and interior oval being of granite, ironstone, and primitive rock. The huge monolith lying at a little distance from the temple is known as Friar's Heel, and over it the sun may be seen to rise on the 21st of June, if the sky be clear.

Cardiff

John Ballinger

(Chief librarian of Cardiff)

Cardiff, the chief town of the county of Glamorgan, and the principal town in the principality of Wales, is chiefly known as the greatest coal-exporting center of the world. It, however, has other claims to greatness, besides the modern development as a shipping port.

Cardiff was probably an important place when the Silures were the dominant race in Britain, before the coming of the Romans. During the Roman occupation it was a first-class military station for the defense of the Via Julia Maritima, or the Julian road by the sea, where it crossed the river Taff, upon which Cardiff stands. Recent excavations made by the Marquis of Bute

have disclosed a portion of the Roman wall, which is now being reverently restored. After the departure of the Romans, Cardiff was the residence and seat of government of the Welsh princes who held sway over Morganwg, one of the petty kingdoms into which Wales was divided before the Norman conquest.

Robert Fitzhamon, a powerful Norman, conquered Glamorgan in the 11th century, and in dividing the territory between his followers he retained the fairest portions for himself, including the castle of Cardiff and the lands surrounding it. Robert Fitzhamon became what is known as lord marcher; that is, while holding the lordship as a fief of the crown, he was supreme over all the other owners of manors within the lordship, who were bound to render certain services to the chief lord in return for their holdings.

Cardiff was the capital of the lordship of Glamorgan, and the chief residence and center of authority of its lord, who was little short of a crowned king. The king's writ did not run in his territory; he had his sheriff, his chancery, his great seal, his courts civil and criminal, rights of admiralty and of wreck, of life and death, an ambulatory council, or parliament, *jura regalia*, fines, oblations, escheats, wardships, marriages, and other feudal incidents. No wonder the marcher lordships were much sought after. The holders were great personages, and occasionally went to the length of defying and coercing the sovereign.

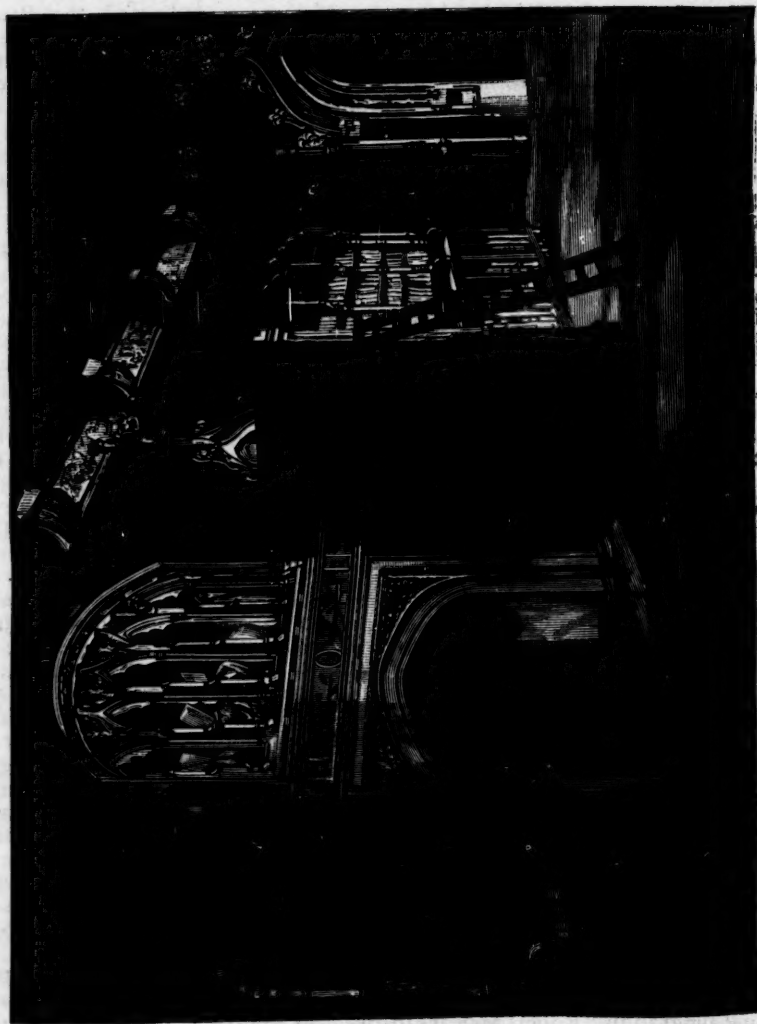
It was under the lordship of Robert Consul, earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I, who married the daughter of Robert Fitzhamon, that Cardiff rose to its highest pitch of splendor and importance in mediæval times. According to a writer in the Dictionary of national biography, "Robert appears to have been a happy compound of warrior, statesman, and scholar. His love of letters made him the chosen patron of William of Malmesbury, who dedicated his *Gesta Regum Anglorum* and *Historia Novella* to him in terms of affection-

ate admiration. The *Historia Novella*, indeed, was written at Robert's own special desire." He gathered round him a brilliant band of men of letters, and to him were dedicated the *Brut y Tywysogion*, written by Caradoc of Llancarvan, and the *Historia Britonum*, the chief work of Geoffrey of Monmouth. The publication of the *Historia Britonum* marks an epoch in the literary history of Europe, and exercised a powerful influence in the unification of the people of England. The race animosities of Breton, Teuton, and Frenchman would probably have endured much longer than they did, but for the legend of an origin common to them all and to the Roman conquerors of Britain whose descendants were not yet extinct in the towns."

In the time of the Norman lords Cardiff was a place of considerable strength, being surrounded by a high wall and protected on three sides by a deep moat, the river Taff serving as a moat on the west side. There were four gates leading into the town, and the whole of the population practically resided within the walls. Although it is described in 1608 as a populous town, the probability is that it did not contain more than about 1,000 inhabitants.

During the civil war the town was held alternately by the royalists and the Cromwellians, and one of the decisive battles of the second civil war was fought three miles away, at St. Fagans.

Cardiff has always been a considerable port and its name frequently occurs in records relating to the history of England, and the references are not always of such a character as to reflect credit upon it. For instance, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, Cardiff was notorious as a harbor for pirates, who were encouraged in their depredations on the commerce of Bristol and other wealthy ports. The pirates landed their spoils at Cardiff, and it is on record that they could always obtain provisions from the inhabitants, and that they were thereby enabled to elude the vigilance of the vessels sent to capture them. Another incident of about the



Cardiff Castle—The Library.

same period was the subject of considerable inquiry at the time, one Matthew of Radyr being charged with the clandestine manufacture of cannon which were exported from Cardiff to Spain to be used against England.

A more honorable record, however, is that connected with Sir Thomas Button, one of the noted Arctic explorers of the reign of James I, who was a citizen of Cardiff and intimately connected with its affairs.

After the civil war the history of Cardiff is practically a blank down to the beginning of the present century, when (1801) the population is given as 1018. At the present time it is estimated at 170,063. The cause of this rapid growth is the discovery and development of the wonderful mineral resources of Glamorganshire, which through the foresight of the second Marquis of Bute find their chief outlet through the port of Cardiff. Lord Bute was the owner of much of the valuable mineral property lying to the north of Cardiff, and he conceived the idea of providing facilities in the shape of docks for the export of the minerals. His projects were not at first very successful, but he never lost faith, and the extensive docks of today, with their annual shipments amounting to over 16,000,000 tons, are a monument to his foresight, though he did not live to see the realization of his dreams. His son, the present Marquis of Bute, has not only witnessed the fruition of his father's schemes for the development of the town and district, but he has by that development become one of the wealthiest of England's noblemen. His lordship's castle at Cardiff, which during the last quarter of a century has been extensively restored, rebuilt, and enlarged, is now one of the most famous historic houses of the United Kingdom, and is probably the finest specimen of the art of the architect, builder, and decorator which has been produced within the last half century. The library of the castle, of which we give an illustration, is a splendid apartment, richly decorated, and contains a fine collection of books,

which, however, is only a small part of the Marquis of Bute's library, the bulk of which is stored in other mansions belonging to his lordship in London and Scotland.

Cardiff, however, is not wholly given up to the export of coal. Education and kindred subjects have a congenial home in the Welsh capital, and its splendid system of elementary, high-grade, intermediate, and technical schools is supplemented by the University college of South Wales and Monmouthshire, one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales.

The Public libraries acts were adopted by the rate payers of Cardiff in the year 1862, this being the first and for many years the only instance of the acts being put into force in Wales. At first the library suffered through an attempt to do more than was possible with the produce of the rate—namely, to support a library, museum, art gallery, and technical schools out of one fund. This, however, has now been remedied, and the public library enjoys the full produce of the 1 penny rate, about £4,000 per annum, and is provided with handsome and commodious buildings, the total cost of which, including the site, was about £45,000. A large extension of the building was opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in June, 1896.

The library at present contains about 65,000v. including a special section devoted to the history and literature of Wales, which contains over 7,000v. of printed books, nearly 2,000 mss., and some thousands of prints, drawings, and photographs.

It is impossible in such a short sketch as this to go into detail with regard to library matters, but we venture to express the hope that the American librarians will include Cardiff in their tour of Great Britain, when we shall have much pleasure in explaining our library methods and showing some of the valuable mss. and other things which we possess; and we also venture to promise such a cordial reception as will do no discredit to Cardiff's reputation for hospitality.

Bristol and its Public Libraries

E. R. Norris Mathews, F. R. H. S.

(City librarian, Bristol, member of the Council of library association, etc.)

Bristol enjoys the peculiar distinction of being both a city and a county in itself. While it is situated partly in Somersetshire and partly in Gloucestershire, it is independent of both counties, having been constituted a county by royal charter, in the year 1373. Of the history of Bristol prior to the Norman conquest, the historian can do little more than point to the evidence of Roman occupation in the earthwork fortifications on the heights around the city. Coins of several Roman emperors and other antiquities have been found from time to time, while the numerous Bristol coins extant, of Danish mintage, are alone sufficient to indicate here a center of population in the time of the Danes. Ruding, in his *Annals of the Coinage*, states "That there are four or five varieties of a penny of Canute. Harold I and Hardicanute, sons of Canute, had mints in Bristol, as had Edward the Confessor and Harold II."

Bristol reached the height of her prosperity during the fifteenth century, and it was at this period that many of her grand old churches were erected.

The cathedral,

which formerly was the abbey of St. Augustine, Black canons, was founded in 1142 by Robert Fitzhardinge, of Bristol, who was the progenitor of the noble family of Berkeley. According to tradition it occupies the actual spot "Where the oak stood under whose boughs St. Augustine met the early British Christians in solemn council." At the period of erection of the abbey, Prince Henry, afterwards King Henry II, was receiving his education in Bristol. The inscription over the great gateway denotes the interest the prince manifested in the work as it was proceeding: *Rex Henricus secundus et Dominus Robertus filius Hardinge filii Regis Daciae hujus monasterii primi fundatores extiterunt.* The general work of restoration may

be said to have been commenced within the past forty years,—the nave and western towers, the restoration of the fifteenth-century gate house, and the Norman archway of the abbey. That also of the north transept, together with the central tower and Elder Lady chapel, have all been completed within the present decade.

The Mayor's chapel

or the church of St. Mark, in College green, is one of the most interesting of the old churches, and is certainly a handsome specimen of mediæval architecture. It contains some beautiful examples of stained-glass windows.

St. Mary Redcliff

was pronounced by Queen Elizabeth during her progress through Bristol, in 1573, to be the "Fairest, the goodliest, and the most famous church in England." It is indeed a glorious marvel of church architecture. In symmetry, rich decoration, and completeness it may be said to outrival the cathedral. In the muniment room in the tower yet remain the chests in which the ill-fated poet Chatterton, "the marvelous boy," asserted that he discovered the manuscripts of the Rowley poems. His monument stands in the churchyard dressed in the school costume of Colston's hospital.

St. Augustine-the-Less,

near the cathedral, was originally built by the canons of the adjacent monastery, and was intended as a chapel for the neighboring inhabitants. The building dates from 1480.

St. Stephens

was erected between 1450 and 1490. The tower was the gift of John Shipward, mayor of Bristol in 1455. It is generally admitted to be one of the finest parish church towers in England.

All Saints with All Hallows

Here is buried Bristol's great philanthropist, Edward Colston, who died in 1721. The church is mentioned early in the thirteenth century, at which time

it was assigned to the guild of Calendars, a religious fraternity, to whom were committed the custody of the archives of the city.

St. John the Baptist

The present church was founded in 1388 by Walter Frampton, thrice mayor of Bristol. The tower stands upon the archway which contained the gateway of the old city. The remaining old city churches of interest are St. James, St. Mary-le-port, St. Peter, St. Nicholas, St. Thomas, St. Michael, SS. Philip and Jacob, and Temple church. The latter is especially remarkable on account of its leaning tower. This church contains also a chantry, known as the Weaver's chapel, which was granted to the guild by Edward I, in 1299.

At the corner of Corn street and High street stands the Council house. On the site of Lloyd's bank adjoining, formerly stood the famous old Bush tavern, memorialized by Dickens in his *Pickwick Papers*. Exactly opposite is the Corn exchange, which in former days served as a rialto for merchants to transact their business. In the by-gone centuries, doubtless the Cabots, John and his son Sebastian, the Canynges, Thorne, Sturmey, and other famous navigators and merchants may often have been seen there, transacting their business. The curious old parquettèd house at the corner of High street, close by, is said to have been brought in pieces from Amsterdam and here set up, and bears the date 1676. At no. 9 Wine street, nearly opposite, was born the poet Southey, and close by, at the corner of High street and Corn street, stood the shop of Joseph Cottle the bookseller, who gave a helping hand to young Coleridge and Southey, and became the first publisher of their poems.

Bristol public libraries

The public libraries of Bristol claim antiquity. The library established by the guild of Calendars, which was in existence early in the fifteenth century,

has already been briefly referred to. Nearly two centuries later, however—viz, in 1615—and exactly forty years before the foundation of the Chetham library at Manchester, the first free library after the Reformation was opened to the public. In that year the following entry appears in the city records: "This year was erected and builded the library in the marsh. Dr. Toby Mathews and Robert Redwood 'was' the founders thereof, and Richard Williams, vicar of St. Leonard's, was the first maker or keeper thereof." In regard to the history of the founders, the first named, Tobias Mathews, Archbishop of York, was the son of a Bristol tradesman, and was born in Bristol in 1546. He gave a considerable portion of his own library "for the benefit of his native city, by the dissemination of knowledge, and for the purpose of founding a library of sound divinity and other learning, for the use of the aldermen and shopkeepers." Of Robert Redwood, who "gave his lodge to be converted into a suitable building for the purpose," there is little known beyond the fact that he was a generous benefactor to the city. In 1740 the present building (without the wing) was erected by the city council, in place of the old structure, the Rev. Samuel Jackson, vicar of St. Leonard's, being the fifth holding office of city librarian. With the advent in 1856 of Mr George Pryce, who was the fourteenth in succession to be appointed librarian, the city library underwent some considerable reorganization, and it may be said to have entered upon a renewed existence. With a limited income, derived solely from an annual grant of the corporation, Mr Pryce continued, by his careful administration, to add considerably to the library. He gave zealous attention, particularly, to books and pamphlets relating to the history of the city, and within a few years he acquired upwards of 1,500 volumes and pamphlets as the nucleus of a most valuable local collection. The quaint book-plate and autograph of the donor in many of the volumes denote the

fact that this worthy librarian, with a devotion to his surroundings that can never be overestimated, collected and purchased himself the greater portion which he presented to the city. Although Mr Pryce did not live to see the Public libraries' act adopted, he may truly be said to be one of the early pioneers of the movement in Bristol. Upon his death, in 1868, the late Mr J. F. Nicholls was appointed city librarian, who, six years later, had the satisfaction of seeing the acts adopted and carried through the town council without opposition. In 1876 the council resolved upon the purchase of the building hitherto known as St. Philip's literary institution, and the year following, this was opened as a branch library (a new building of handsome proportions, commensurate with the needs of this large district, was opened in November last). Following the opening of the St. Philip's library, the old city library in King street, previously referred to, was reopened to the citizens as the central public free library, with reference and lending departments and newsroom, and contained 25,000 volumes. From the time of its reopening it has been manifest that the old building was totally inadequate for the altered conditions of today. The daily attendance has now to be reckoned by many hundreds. The libraries committee has long recognized the need of a new central library, and it is hoped that in the near future a building more in accord with the present requirements of the city will be provided.

Including the library of the Bristol museum which contains a large, valuable collection, the public libraries of Bristol possess close upon 150,000 volumes. That they reach all classes with their elevating and gladdening influences is shown from the fact that over 2,000 volumes are being issued to readers and students daily, while it is estimated that the magazine and newsrooms are visited by nearly 10,000 persons daily.

Oxford

Oxford is doubtless revered by all English-speaking people as one of the finest university centers of which western civilization can boast, but it will be at least as much associated in the minds of librarians as the home of the far-famed Bodleian library, second only to the vast collection at the British museum. But if Oxford has a wealth of books and a wealth of learning, what shall be said of its architectural beauties?

One writer claims for them that they certainly exceed those of any other city in the British Isles. Apart from this, however, the city has a charm which is all its own—that same charm which influenced Matthew Arnold when he wrote, "Beautiful city, so venerable, so lovely, so unravaged by the fierce intellectual life of our century, so serene!" Oxford is indeed the student's haven and the poet's dream. Amid its palatial collegiate buildings, its towers and spires, its gardens, groves and avenues of trees, its halls, libraries, and museums, there is so much for the tourist to see that he may find it difficult to carry out any preconceived scheme of inspection, however carefully it may have been drawn. Christ church, Wolsey's noble foundation, with its grand architectural features and historical associations, provides, with the adjoining cathedral, a center of interest from which it might be well to start; and whatever else the tourist omits he must not neglect to see Magdalen college, which charms every visitor. Wolsey entered this college in 1485, taking the degree of B. A. at fifteen. The library is a modern restoration. New college, one need scarcely be reminded, is more than 500 years old. It largely consists of the original buildings, and was occupied by both parties during the Great rebellion. Another college which retains to this day all its original features, is Merton. The library, dating from 1380, is one of the earliest known in this country. Elsewhere interesting libraries abound. That of Corpus Christi has a very valuable collection

of mss. and a grand series of the classics of the Aldine press. In the vast library at All Souls there are 70,000 books, the collection ranking second only to the Bodleian, and containing fine collections on law and history.

The Queen's college library, with its well-known collection of historical works, has as many as 95,000v., but is quite an infant compared with the giant Bodleian, which receives a copy of every book entered at Stationer's hall, and has now within its keeping something like 450,000v. Then there is the Radcliffe library with its noble domed hall, one of the most striking buildings

they specially wish to see, and arrange from their Murray's guides how best to spend their time in this most interesting of all English cities.

The Libraries of Cambridge

O. F. Pink

(Sub-librarian of Free public library)

To the librarian Cambridge offers much of particular interest, for here he will find literary gems of the finest description, such as the Beza ms. in Greek and Latin, containing the Gospels, the Catholic Epistles, and the Acts of the Apostles (6th century), which was



Magdalen Tower and Bridge.

in Oxford. The celebrated Sheldonian theater built by Wren, the art gems of the university galleries, and the Ashmolean museum (one of the finest archaeological museums in the country) are among the many other points of interest. The castle keep dates from William the Conqueror and is still entire. We cannot attempt to describe Oxford in the space at our command, however, and under the circumstances of this publication, nor, indeed, is there any necessity to do so. Attention is called hereby to the fact that a visit from Saturday to Monday is under arrangement, so that visitors will consider what

found in the monastery of St. Irenæus, at Lyons. Sanskrit mss. and many early English printed books (especially Caxton's) are to be found in the university library amongst its 500,000v. and many mss. The European fame of the Trinity college library, with its Shakespearean collection and famous mss. of Milton (Comus, Lycidas, several draughts and plans of Paradise Lost, and some minor poems), with the extensive collection of the letters of Sir Isaac Newton, would be, perhaps, sufficient for the most exacting librarian, but in St. John's college library will be found a rich and diversified col-

lection, for here the early printed English books form a remarkable series, believed to be unique. The early bibles and works connected with the reformation are especially conspicuous. The mss. are numerous and valuable.

At Corpus Christi college library will be found certainly one of the most valuable collections of mss. in the kingdom, and to Archbishop Parker is due the praise for such a collection.

At Magdalen college is the famous Pepsian collection, and other literary gems are to be found in the minor college libraries.

Trinity hall possesses in its library the desks to which books used to be chained, and upon some of the books themselves may still be found the remains of the fastenings.

With all these different colleges possessing a library, and the University library—which, by the bye, is called the Public library—opening its doors to most students from afar, Cambridge may claim to be the source of much knowledge which is imparted to the world, other than that obtained by the students from a university curriculum; and whilst these libraries are doing in their way the work for which they are fitted, the Free public library is in no less degree doing the work which the Public libraries act intended it should. Starting in 1855, being the "Seventh town to adopt the act," as the librarian has written, "in a disused Quakers' meetinghouse, in an out-of-the-way lane, up a low, dark passage," it has developed to what may be termed the people's literary home, where the student and the mechanic are to be found in search of knowledge.

In 1858, in a population of 27,815 the issue of books was 19,796, which, with a population of 38,000 in 1897, has been increased to an issue of 102,000, which compares most favorably with any town with or about the same population.

In the reading room, for many years, has been adopted the now much discussed "open access." Here will be found many valuable works of reference

over which there is no direct control, and the results more than justify the course adopted whereby the public have direct access to their own library. Included in the reference library is a Shakespearean collection of about 1000v. and a dramatic library, the gift of a departed townsman.

The life of a librarian in Cambridge is not without its humorous side. To members of the university must be credited the desire to obtain Shakespeare's *She Stoops to Conquer*, and Wilkie Collins' *East Lynne*, which were both demanded at our Free library; but to a representative of the masses was it left to write and ask that King Solomon's Wives might be "Layed aside to be called for."

Lincoln

Henry Bond

(Chief librarian Lincoln public library)

Lincoln, the Leincoit of the Britons, the Lindum Colonia of the Romans, and the chief borough of the great Danish Pentapolis, can thus lay claim to being a city of the greatest antiquity; its origin, indeed, is lost in primeval obscurity, but it had long existed as a place having a name, when Julius Cæsar landed in Britain, and has, in the words of Freeman, "kept up its continuous being through Roman, English, Danish and Norman conquests." The same historian also tells us that Roman Lincoln exhibits larger traces of itself than most of the Roman towns in Britain. These traces are now chiefly to be found in the Newport arch, built 45 A. D., and therefore the oldest gateway in England, in huge fragments of its walls, in columns of its basilica, and in mosaic pavements, further columns and pavements having been unearthed even this year. Lincoln is also full of later antiquities, but only those which are most important, and at the same time easily accessible, need be mentioned here. First among these, in chronological order, comes the castle, built by William the Conqueror, in 1068, much of the walls of which still remain; within

A Short History of Leeds

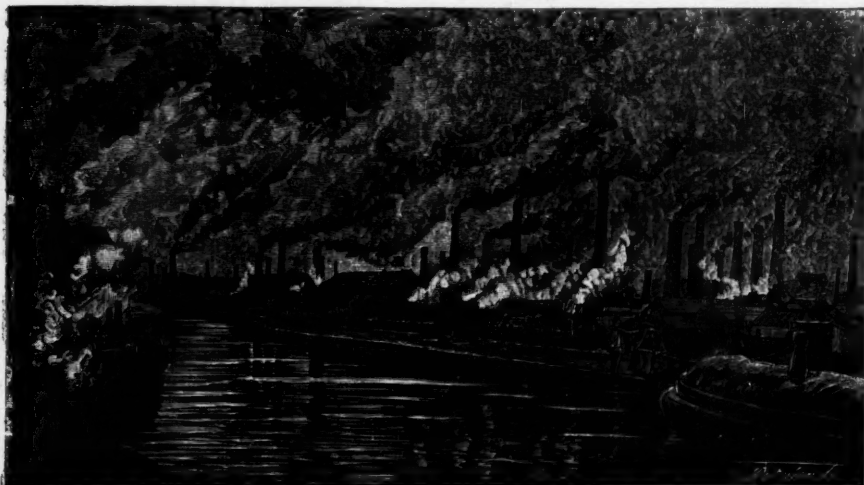
Any interest which attaches to the borough of Leeds depends almost entirely on its being a center of manufacturing industry.

In all the qualities which constitute historical attractiveness, Leeds is notably deficient.

It has not, like York, the prestige which attaches to the capital of an ancient kingdom; nor is it dignified, like Durham, by the presence of a glorious cathedral.

There are here no such examples of

which have made the growth of such a place as Leeds a possibility. Whether Leeds was ever the site of a permanent Roman settlement is uncertain. There was a Roman station at Ilkley, Roman remains have been found at Adel and Roundhay, and in the time of the antiquary Thoresby, who lived in Leeds from 1658 to 1725, there were remains of a very large camp (probably Roman) on the eastern side of the Sheepscar Beck, but there is no satisfactory evidence to prove that the town of Leeds owes anything to the Romans.



Leeds.

Norman fortification as Newcastle possesses, nor such relics of Roman civilization as form the chief attraction of Bath.

It has neither castle, monastery, nor port. No parliament ever sat within its borders, no great assembly of mediæval ecclesiastics ever gathered to its church, no mighty hosts ever chose Leeds as the battle ground on which to decide the destinies of a nation.

On the contrary, its life has always been in the strictest sense provincial; and yet only an imperfect view of the development of England can be gained without taking account of the changes

The town has passed through many interesting stages of government, from the time of Edward the Confessor, when it was said to have been divided into 7 manors held by 7 thegns. From 1379 can be traced the development of the cloth-making industry of Leeds.

The reign of Richard II may be said to have been the turning point in the history of its chief industry; for then Leeds took its full share in the revolution by which England set out upon a career which made her the great cloth-making country of the world.

In such a change the West Riding was well fitted to share. The abun-

dance of spring water for dyeing and washing cloth, the prevalence of valueless land suitable for bleaching and drying grounds, the proximity to vast tracts of sheep pasturage, the freedom from the guild restrictions, which in the older towns were beginning to weigh heavily upon industry, created a condition of affairs which was eminently suitable for the development of the trade.

In 1645 the plague broke out, a fifth of the inhabitants perished, and grass grew in the streets. A year later Leeds was visited by Charles, then a prisoner in the hands of the Scots.

Leeds has, however, never been a place of one industry; this one characteristic of the Leeds of old she still possesses: the diversity of trades she carried on during the reign of Charles the Second is equally remarkable at the present day.

Here are a few examples of her enterprise: The manufacture of woollens, ready-made clothing, paper, hydraulic, locomotive, and agricultural machinery, boots and shoes, the fire-clay industry, the flax trade, the linen trade, the leather trade, oil and soaps industries, the glass-bottle industry, brewing and malting, flour milling, etc.

To give an exhaustive account of the interesting details of this wealthy town would be impossible in the space at our disposal. The center of a valuable mining country, she adds to her wealth by such products as limestone, lead, barium, copper, zinc, etc. Coal getting is by far the most important department of mining in the district, this latter being, of course, a point of great advantage to the manufactures of Leeds.

The public library, which is housed in the municipal buildings, has a record of over 20 years' successful work, and so greatly have its resources been in demand, that branches have been opened in all parts of the town; indeed, Leeds heads the list in the matter of branch libraries, possessing, as she does, over 30. It is only fair to state, however, that this wholesale extension has not in all cases met with success. Apart

from the very valuable work done in the lending department of the central library, the town stands fourth in the country for the extent of its reference section, which is largely used by artisans and professional men. The introduction of traveling libraries has been a satisfactory development, and on the whole the free-library movement may be said to have reached a very high-water mark of success.

York

Arthur H. Furnish

(Librarian of Free public library)

The minster will of course be the chief attraction to most Americans, though the city walls, bars or ancient gateways, St. Mary's abbey, the Philo-



York Minster.

sophical society's museum, Clifford's tower, and the Guild hall will, along with other features, both ancient and modern, claim attention on a visit to a city whose origin is lost in antiquity, and whose foundations, the deeper we go, are found built on a still earlier York. Romans, Picts, and Scots, Saxons and Danes, have all ruled one of the most ancient cities of Britain, and no man with a knowledge of history and some power of imagination can fail to enjoy a quiet hour of retrospect as he sits in the evening on the walls, and overlooks the site of so many stirring incidents of the days of long ago. Intelligent guides or handbooks are doubtless required by the stranger, but the charm of York can only be fully realized by such a time of contemplation, when the information obtained can be used to fill in the picture so that the

the castle area now stands the assize courts, the county hall, and the interesting old county gaol. Lincoln's greatest attraction,



The Cathedral,

whose position and external beauty is unequalled, was founded by Remigius, the first bishop of Lincoln, some few years before Lincoln was made, in 1088, the see of which it is still the head. The cathedral, as built by Remigius, was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1124, but the bishop of that year, Alexander de Blois, commenced then to rebuild it on a larger scale, and this edifice, which is now Lincoln's pride and glory, was completed about 1324. The cathedral library contains about 6,000 ancient books, and includes probably the most perfect copy of Magna Charta. Many of the buildings within and near the close of the cathedral are old and interesting; these include the ruins of the former Episcopal palace, the building of which was begun in 1147.

In the lower part of the city are the remains of the hall of St. Mary's Guild, now popularly known as John of Gaunt's stables, his palace of a later date, 1397, having stood opposite. Speaking of these as they stood a few years ago, Parker, in his *Domestic Architecture*, says: "This remarkable structure is probably the most valuable and extensive range of buildings of the 12th century, that we have remaining in England."

Jews at Lincoln were numerous—and that they were rich goes without saying—in the reign of Henry III, and the Jew's house, at the foot of the Steep Hill which rises to the cathedral and castle, is an object of great interest and curiosity. The front still shows a Norman

doorway and windows richly moulded.

The first mayor was appointed for Lincoln in 1314. The city council still holds its meetings in the guild hall, which is a very fine timber-roofed chamber, containing interesting royal portraits and the old and valuable city regalia, built above the Stonebow, a Gothic structure, dating from 1388, and perhaps the noblest city gatehouse of the middle ages in England. A little lower down the High street, a Norman arch, known as the High bridge, spans the river. It is the only mediæval bridge in our island which preserves the houses upon it. The obelisk here, which is merely ornamental, was erected in 1763.

Though Lincoln cannot claim any greater antiquity than the middle of the present century as a manufacturing town, it is now one of the chief centers for making agricultural machines and implements, which together with its iron foundries and corn mills, are the chief industries. Its present population is about 50,000 and its libraries are the Stock library, the Mechanic's institute library and the library of the Cooperative industrial society, with a combined stock of over 30,000 volumes. The Public libraries acts were adopted in 1892, the newsrooms opened in March, and the lending and reference departments in October, 1895. The stock is over 7,500 volumes, the number of readers in the lending department over 3,000, borrowing an average of 290 volumes per day. In the reference department there is an average daily issue of 19 volumes, the daily number of visitors to the newsroom being about 750.

Sheffield and Its Public Libraries

Wherever English commerce has penetrated, there the name of Sheffield has been published, for Sheffield cutlery and Sheffield plate are both of world-wide renown. Sheffield armor-plate, big guns, and heavy projectiles are equally famous. This is a great industrial community, with famous manufacturing and metal works of every

description. The air at times is heavy with smoke, but the native does not unduly grumble, for the polluted atmosphere is a certain sign of good trade and plenteous work.

During the last twenty years a much-needed improvement scheme has been carried out, and the principal streets of Sheffield will now bear comparison with those of any other great provincial city in the United Kingdom. The magnificent town hall is to be opened by her majesty the Queen on May 21, 1897, and Sheffield will be the only city besides London honored with a visit by the Queen during this year of national rejoicings on the completion of the 60th year of her reign.

In close proximity to the town hall is the Central library, originally erected for the purposes of a mechanics' institute, and, like most adapted buildings, not altogether suitable for its present purpose. An attempt, however, is to be made this summer to remodel the arrangement of the interior, introducing many recent improvements in the shape of up-to-date appliances and comforts. In the establishment of its library, Sheffield was one of the towns in the van of the free public library movement. Beaten at the poll in 1851, in 1853 the library supporters were victorious. The population at that time was 135,307. The reference library was opened in February, 1856, and the lending department in the following June, with a total stock of 7184v. in both departments. The population of the city is now (March, 1897) estimated at 350,000, and the Central library contains 50,536v.

Although the Central library building is not worthy of the city, the four branch libraries will bear comparison with those in other towns. They have commodious reading rooms for both sexes, and the lending libraries, containing 58,000v., are well equipped for their work.

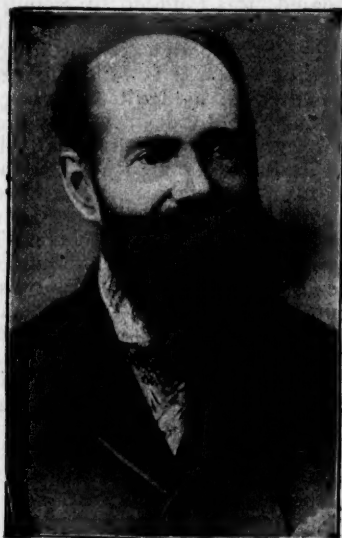
The library of the Ruskin museum

is at Meersbrook hall in one of the numerous public parks provided by the enterprising municipality of Sheffield.

The museum was founded by Prof Ruskin in connection with St. George's guild, and is maintained by the corporation in conjunction with the trustees of the guild.

Another small library is provided at the museum and Mappin art gallery in Weston park, a fine suite of buildings, highly appreciated by residents and visitors alike.

We give a portrait of Alderman W. H. Brittain, J. P., F. R. G. S., the chairman of the public libraries and museum committee, the Mappin art gallery committee, and vice chairman of the Ruskin museum committee. Mr Brittain is



Alderman W. H. Brittain, J. P., F. R. G. S.

one of the leading citizens of Sheffield, and has filled all the leading public offices, including those of mayor and master cutler. He is a member of the council of the Library association.

Samuel Smith, the city librarian, was trained in the Leeds public libraries, and prior to receiving his present appointment was city librarian at Worcester for fourteen years.

Mr Smith has contributed to the proceedings of the Library association and is a member of the council.

men of past days again crowd the streets, build the minster, guard the walls, camp round the city, or march forth through the bars to fight the battles of their time.

The minster dates from A. D. 627, though there were bishops in the city three or four centuries earlier. Fire and war and ignorance have been its enemies, and rebuilding has frequently been necessary, so that various periods are now represented in the structure. For Norman work the Crypt must be visited, where it will interest Freemasons to know, the brethren anciently held their meetings. The outside of the cathedral is better than the inside, which suffered greatly in the fires of 1829 and 1840; but the building as a whole is exceedingly fine, the pride of every Yorkshireman and the admiration of every visitor.

The date of the first walls cannot be fixed, though it is believed they existed prior to the Roman invasion. It is certain, however, that the Romans built walls round the city, then known as Eburacum. Probably the finest of the bars is that of Micklegate, built about 1300, though Walmgate is perhaps the most interesting, because of the retention of its barbican, rebuilt in 1648. To the castle, built by William the Conqueror in 1068, Clifford's tower, yet standing, was built as a fort, or keep, by Robert de Clifford, and here occurred the massacre of the Jews in 1190.

Of libraries in York, that connected with the minster, with which the famous name of Alcuin is associated, is of course by far the most important. It now contains a rich collection, numerous and valuable bequests having been received, the most recent being that of the magnificent Yorkshire library of the late Edward Hailstone. The York public library is still in its infancy. Opened in 1893 by H. R. H. the duke of York, it now possesses some 17,000v., the issue of which averages over 600 daily, and its news and magazine rooms are largely attended. The Philosophical society's museum contains an

admirable collection, and it also possesses a library of 2,000v., chiefly upon natural history and antiquarian subjects. The Subscription library, in St. Leonard's place, owns over 40,000v. of general literature, whilst the Railway institute has a library of over 12,000. The Albert free library (the Friends), Sampson's subscription library, and others of smaller size are to be found in the city, which has a population of nearly 70,000, has excellent railway facilities, and invariably interests visitors, who should, if possible, make themselves acquainted with Chancellor Raine's York, published in the Historic towns series.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne

The Metropolis of the North

Basil Anderson, B. A.

(Chief librarian)

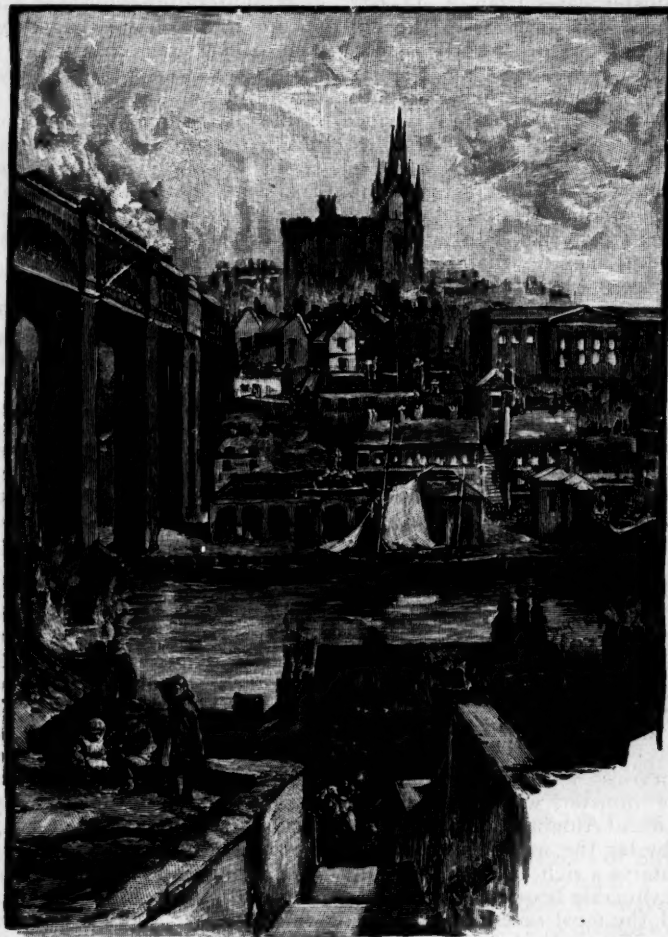
The city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne contains, without its suburbs, 212,000 inhabitants, and the ratable value is £1,075,000. Its beginnings can be traced back to Hadrian's time, and the castle, which gave the present name, to early Norman times. What with wars and the needs of modern building extension, many of its oldest monuments have vanished. The castle, the Black gate, St. Andrew's church, St. John's church, St. Nicholas' cathedral, are now the chief of its antiquities. The histories and guide-books which summarize Newcastle's resources are grouped in the public library. They tell of the various learned societies, of the museums (the natural history, the antiquarian), of the parks and town moor, of Stephenson's high-level bridge and Armstrong's swing bridge, and of the mighty engineering, ordnance and ship-building industries (Lord Armstrong alone employs 15,000 men).

The colleges of science and medicine, and the Rutherford college, are important. To the promotion of technical instruction the city has assigned £25,000 during the last seven years, the public library receiving about £850 for the purchase of technical books.

The libraries of the city include that of the Literary and philosophical society, the Elswick mechanics' institute (7,000v.), those of the Society of antiquaries, the Law society, the Colleges,

The public library

The chairman is Alderman Newton, J. P., to whom, as well as to his father, the library owes largely the fact of its existence. The lending department



Newcastle.

the Church institute, etc. The centenary history of the Lit. and phil. has lately been written by Dr Spence Watson, chairman of the Public library books committee. Its 50,000v. are being classed and cataloged on the Dewey system.

was opened in 1880 with 20,000v., and the reference in 1884, with 22,000. The present stock is about 86,000v. (reference 45,000, lending 41,000). The issue for the year ending 25th March, 1897, was nearly 250,000. One notable part of the reference library is the Thomlin-

son collection. This consists of about 5,000v., bequeathed to the town in 1741 by Dr Thomlinson, a vicar in the neighborhood. It is a fine and representative library of 17th and early 18th century books. No full reference library catalog has yet been printed. A dictionary card-catalog has been used for the bulk of the books, but sheaf-catalogs are now employed, both for subject and author. The mathematics have been cataloged on the scheme of the *Fort-schritte der mathematik*. Dictionary catalogs of the lending library were issued in 1880 and 1887 by the late Mr Haggerston. Recently, three classified lists of additions have been issued. There is a branch library (built by Alderman Stephenson) of 6,500v. at the west end of the town, and its catalog is on Dewey's system.

The work of the library includes the exhibition of books bearing on lectures at the College of science, the Lit. and phil., etc. Books expounding the industries of the district, and public or local events, are likewise displayed. And in every way possible the committee try to advance the educational interests of the city.

Some Notes on Edinburgh

Kate Anderson Forsyth

(Edinburgh public library)

The castle is the first to command the attention of the stranger, both from its situation and its historic interest. The earliest portion of the castle, that of the Old Parliament hall, was restored in 1888-89 by the late Mr William Nelson, publisher. In the crown room is deposited the regalia. Adjoining this room is the apartment of Queen Mary. On the highest part of the castle rock stands St. Margaret's chapel, and near it is the famous Mons Meg.

The group of buildings at the corner of the castle esplanade and overlooking Princess street, from their situation are as distinctive as the castle is. They are the residential houses for students and university men. Ramsey lodge is the students' hall, accommo-

dating between 30 and 40 residents. Similar houses are situated in the High street and neighborhood, one (Crudelius hall) being for lady medicals.

The Carnegie free library—the magnificent gift of an American citizen, Mr Andrew Carnegie—is the most popular of all buildings, the rendezvous of all classes and conditions of people. The site is preëminently interesting, the situation is historical, and its influence on the people is immense.

"The Cowgate house was the birth soil of great men and great families, and every stone of the library is a witness that it lies in the power of every Scotsman still to be the first man of his race." Much interest is attached to an old stone taken from one of the houses, bearing the words, "*Tecum habita 1616*," which is fixed above one of the doors on the reference floor. The words are from the Fourth satire of Persius: "*Tecum habita, nous quam sit tibi curta supellex*"—literally, Live with thyself and thou wilt know how scanty is thy household stuff. By themselves, the two words have been variously paraphrased: Be self-contained, Stay at home, and even Hold your tongue—none of them fitting mottoes for a free library. One ingenious person explained that *Tecum habita* was the name of the man that had built the house.

The style of the building is French renaissance, worked out with a characteristic distinctiveness which marks the library as one of the most artistic buildings in the city. The interior is on the plan of a Greek cross for the three great public departments, with staircases for the public and the staff in the reëntering angles.

The library was opened on June 9, 1890. In the reference room, the technical section forms a special feature. The following interesting relics are exhibited in a glass case: The Bassandyne Bible, a copy of the first edition of the Bible printed in Scotland, 1579; autograph letter of Mrs Scott, mother of Sir Walter; letters of T. B. Macaulay; a copy of the Gentle Shepherd, presented to Robert Burns by Allan Cunningham;

Fergusson's poems, with the following verse written on the fly-leaf by Robert Burns:

Ah! woe is me, my mother dear,
A man of strife ye've born me;
For fair contention I maun bear,
They hate, revile, and scorn me.
I ne'er could lend on bill or land
That five per cent might bless me,
And borrowing, on the tither hand,
The deil a ane would trust me.
Yet I, a coin-denied wight,
By fortune quite discarded,
Ye see how I am, day and night,
By lad and lass blackguarded.

Opposite the Free library are the Sheriff courthouse, Advocates' library, and Parliament hall. The Advocates' library is one of the five libraries which have the privilege of receiving a copy of every work published in the United Kingdom. The earliest mention of the library is 1680, although 1682 is usually considered the date of its origin, as no real progress was made till then, when Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, was appointed dean of the faculty.

Adjoining the Advocates' is the Signet library, entrance to which can be had from Parliament hall. This hall is now used as a promenade by the writers and advocates. It is adorned with statues of Scottish statesmen and others.

The Signet library had its beginning in 1722, with a collection of Scots law books, which at that period was very meager, numbering some 60 in all. It was in 1755 that the first funds were set aside by members of the society for the purchase of law books. Books of a wider interest were found desirable, so they were gradually acquired, and now the library contains over 82,000v.

Leaving these libraries we come to St. Giles' cathedral, the oldest parish church of Edinburgh. It has been restored at various periods. The interior was altered at the expense of the late Dr William Chambers, of publishing fame, to pretty much its pre-reformation state, the restoration being completed in 1883. A military service is conducted at 9:30 on Sunday mornings.

At a short distance from St. Giles' is the university, dating from about 1582.

The history of the Edinburgh university, from its beginning to the present time, forms a most interesting chapter in Scottish history. The library is situated on the south side of the square. Among the donors was Drummond of Hawthornden, the poet, who graduated in the college in 1605. In 1710 the library was privileged to receive a copy of every book registered at Stationers' hall. This privilege was enjoyed until 1837, when it was withdrawn and a grant of a yearly sum given as compensation.

The present building was erected in 1825, and the books removed into it in 1831. Many curiosities are contained in the library, such as the original parchment of the Bohemian protest (1415) against the procedure of the Consul of Constance in burning John Huss, with 100 seals of the Bohemian nobles attached to it.

In the neighborhood of the university is the Museum of science and art, founded by the late Prince Consort in 1861, and inaugurated in 1866 by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. There is a very good library, in connection with the museum open to students. On the opposite side of the street is the Heriot Watt Technical college, erected in 1872.

The Philosophical institution, situated in Queen street, parallel with and at the back of Princes street, celebrated its jubilee a few weeks ago.

To the east of the Philosophical institution are the Royal Scottish Geographical society's room, the Scottish national portrait gallery, the National gallery, and the Museum of antiquities.

The National gallery of Scotland was founded in 1850. The collection of pictures is representative of the most famous schools of painting. The Flemish and Dutch schools include 3 Van Dycks, 2 Frans Hals, 2 Rembrandts, and 1 Ruysdael. Of the Italian, we have a Bassano, a Veronese, and Michael Angelo's models in wax for a Madonna. The British section contains Gainsborough's masterpiece, Mrs Grahame, and a series of portraits by Raeburn

The early Scottish school is represented by such men as Thomson, of Duddingston, Simson, Ewbank, Crawford, MacCulloch, etc.

The Portrait gallery opened in 1885, with 113 portraits, the collection now numbering nearly 600. Here are to be seen the portraits of the most eminent men and women who, in one way or another, are connected with the world's history and progress. Among

tions—English, Irish, and foreign. The articles are so arranged and classified as to illustrate the manners and various phases of ancient Scottish life. The growth of the Scottish nation is witnessed in its epochs of stone, bronze, and iron ages, with the characteristics which mark the individuality of the race. Among the historical relics are the Maiden, or Scottish beheading machine, the stocks from the Canon-



Scott's Monument.

the more recent writers, the bust of Robert Louis Stevenson commands no little interest. The gallery is the gift of J. R. Findlay, of Scotsman fame, and is managed by the board of manufactures.

The National museum of antiquities is arranged in three divisions, the historic on the ground floor and the prehistoric on the first floor, both of these being Scottish, while on the second floor are shown the comparative collec-

gate, the Stool of repentance from old Greyfriars, a gown of sackcloth, and a pair of joughs.

The library of the Society of antiquaries is in a room off the museum. Among their treasures are to be seen Daniel Wilson's scrapbook, with the illustrations used in his book of Old Edinburgh; the first folio of Shakespeare, the prices quoted by Quaritch being £700 and £785; Coverdale's new

testament, printed in Paris in 1538. The poet Drummond, of Hawthornden, has left a memorial behind him in 12 or 15 mss. folios, which have, among other things, his conversations with Ben Jonson. They were printed by David Laing, in *Archæologia*, published by the society.

Returning to Princes street we have, at the foot of the mound, the Royal institution, which gives accommodation for the school of art and statue gallery, and the library of the Royal society.

At the top of the mound is the new college, the outcome of the disruption of the church of Scotland in 1843. The library contains 50,000 volumes, chiefly theological.

No sketch is complete and no visit satisfactory without Holyrood, which stands gray and silent at the foot of the long, continuous street leading from the castle. The abbey was founded by David I, in 1128. Legend has it, that the king was admonished in a vision to found an abbey near the spot where he was miraculously saved from the attack of a wild deer by the intervention of the holy cross, the incident having taken place on Rood day, or the festival of the exaltation of the cross. The abbey has been in a ruinous state since 1689. From an inscription upon that portion of the building containing Queen Mary's apartments, it shows that they were built by James V. The palace has been used from time to time as a royal residence. For 50 weeks of the year it is practically closed, excepting the few rooms known as Queen Mary's rooms, and the picture gallery, which may be seen by the curious for 6d. On the 51st week the lord high commissioner and his retinue occupy the palace, and once again festive scenes are revived, and music and reveling resound through the ancient building, recalling memories of a past glory.

Glasgow

After the union of England and Scotland, Glasgow began to grow; and especially so after 1745. A hundred years ago the population was 66,000, and now it is more than ten times that amount. Glasgow boasted of being the second city in the kingdom seventy years ago.

In George street, one of the streets intersecting George square, are the Inland revenue office and Anderson's college; the latter has a museum and possesses the Ewing music collection.

In the west part of George street are the North British railway offices (once Dr Wardlaw's church) and St. George's church, the spire of which is picturesque and original. Behind the church are the new buildings of the athenæum and the hall of the faculty of the Procurators.



The Royal Exchange

is situated a few yards down Queen street (on the west side of the square), and is one of the most imposing buildings in the city. The leading feature of its architecture is the free use of Corinthian columns.

Buchanan street is the region of great warehouses and fine shops. Its upper extremity runs past Buchanan street station (Caledonian railway) into Port Dundas, the situation of which is significantly denoted by Townsend's stalk, the highest chimney in the world.

The Broomielaw,

which lies to the west of these bridges,

is the embarking stage for river steamers, and during the summer season is a very busy place. Glasgow at one time had no harbor; Dumbreckford, 12 miles down, was one great obstacle. But the townfolk hankered to bring their ships to their own doors, and as early as 1566 made attempts to deepen the Clyde. In 1768, at low water the Clyde at the Broomielaw was 1 foot deep; it is now over 24. The Broomielaw forms but a small portion of the harbor, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and contains 13 quays and 2 docks. The entire quayage is about 11,000 yards, and the quay shed and railway area is about 75 acres. The quays are abundantly supplied with steam cranes from 30 to 75 tons lifting power. Roughly speaking, the harbor of Glasgow has cost over £8,000,000.

The cathedral

is the oldest building in Glasgow, and the best-preserved example of pre-reformation ecclesiastical architecture in



Scotland. In the sixth century the king of Cumbria and his nobles founded the church of Glasgow to be the pontifical seat of Cumbria, and, as it grew, St. Kentigern was appointed bishop. After his death (in 601) a fraudulent exterminator made martyrs of his successors, destroyed the church, and drove the inhabitants into exile. The land fell into

the hands of heathen races of different origins, tongues, and manners. The new Barony church stands near the site of the old cross. One of its ministers, Donald Cargill, was a leader amongst the covenanters, and suffered death at Edinburgh. Nearly opposite the church



stands the monument to Dr Norman Macleod, another minister of the Barony.

The university buildings

The university was founded by Bishop Turnbull in January, 1451, who procured a bull from Pope Nicholas V, instituting a school of theology, canon, and civil law, arts, and any other allowed faculty, and giving it power to confer degrees. A universal indulgence was also granted to those who should visit Glasgow in 1451. In 1453 James II granted a charter to the university, exempting its members from public burdens; and Bishop Turnbull conferred other privileges, some of them at the expense of the townfolk. The arts classes were held at first in the Rottenrow, but in 1470 James Lord Hamilton bequeathed to the college the ground in High street on which the old college was afterwards built. At the reformation the university shared in the general confusion, and nearly dropped out of existence; but in 1577 Regent Morton made new rules for it and increased its funds. After 1660 its resources were reduced through the re-establishment of Episcopacy, but since 1693 its prosperity has been continuous.

The number of students is about 2,200, and of professors and lecturers, 33.

The Botanic gardens,

which extend to about 24 acres, possess an extensive series of conservatories and plant houses filled with many rare and foreign flowers. The grounds are well laid out, and on the north side they are bordered by the woody slopes of the Kelvin. The Kibble crystal palace, the gift of Mr Kibble of Coulpport, stands on the right hand near the entrance. It was at first used for meetings and could accommodate over 5,000 persons, but it now serves as a winter garden.

If the sightseer is of a geological turn of mind, he may take the opportunity of inspecting the fossil trees preserved in Victoria park, the way to which from the botanic gardens is by Byars road and Dumbarton road. These natural curiosities stand in the bottom of an old quarry, and were discovered by the workmen when engaged in cutting a road.

Notes on Glasgow libraries

(Abridged from a chapter contributed to Andrew Aird's volume entitled *Glimpses of Old Glasgow*).

The deserved eminence which Glasgow has achieved in nearly all departments of municipal administration is not, unhappily, sustained in relation to public libraries. Indeed, it must be confessed that in no important city throughout the English-speaking world has less interest been taken and less progress made as regards libraries than in Glasgow. Efforts to induce the rate payers to adopt the Libraries acts have uniformly failed, and in this failure Glasgow stands among the greater cities in absolute isolation.

The city possesses 3 public libraries, all of them due to the wise and benevolent action of individuals. All 3 are open freely to the public for consultation within their respective buildings. Of the more popular features of a complete library establishment, the free

lending library and the free newsroom, there is in Glasgow an entire absence.

The Mitchell library

The Mitchell library has become the largest public library in the full sense of that term, not only in Glasgow, but in Scotland. It was founded by the will of Mr Stephen Mitchell, tobacco manufacturer in Glasgow, who died in 1874. He bequeathed the residue of his estate, which amounted to nearly £67,000, to the city authorities for the establishment and endowment of a large public library in Glasgow. The library was opened as a reference library in November, 1877, with some 15,000v., and in temporary premises. In 1890-91 it was removed into the building now occupied, which had been reconstructed for the purpose. The growth of the library had been rapid, and the use made of it by the public from the first has been large and regular. It now (May, 1897) contains about 123,000v., and the number issued is about half a million annually, not counting an almost equal number of references to current reviews and other periodicals. The daily average number of readers is over 2,000. It has been the aim of the management to provide an adequate and proportionate representation of every department of literature, except only that of prose fiction. Special collections of books have been formed:

1. Burns and Scottish poets and poetry.
2. Glasgow books, etc.
3. Early Glasgow printing.

Of the whole library about one-third has been acquired by way of donation, or bequest either in books or in money. The most important bequest was that of the late Bailie James Moir, 3,500v., and £11,500 to be applied in the purchase of books. The library is administered by a committee of the town council.

Stirling's library

was founded by Walter Stirling, who

died in 1791, leaving his house, his library, £1,000, and other property, for the purpose of establishing a public library. For a long period the progress of the library was slow and uncertain; but under the guidance of recent boards of directors and librarians, it has rendered substantial service to the community. It is opened freely for reference, and (except some valuable books) for circulation at very moderate rates of subscription. It now contains over 50,000v. The annual issue of books, reference and lending, is about 130,000v. The specifications of patents for inventions have been deposited in this library by the town council. The conduct of the library is in the hands of a board of directors, of whom part are nominated by the town council and other public bodies, and part are elected by the subscribers.

Baillie's Institution

In 1863 Mr George Baillie, writer in Glasgow, placed in the hands of trustees the sum of £18,000, which he directed was to be allowed to accumulate for 21 years, and then be applied in the establishment of an educational institution, to be known by his name. He contemplated the formation of schools as well as of libraries and reading rooms, but as there was not a sufficiency of funds for the entire scheme, the trustees (acting on powers given in the trust deed) dropped the part relating to schools. The library was opened as a reference library in 1887, with about 3,500v. Large additions have been made since, and the library now contains more than 14,000v., including the best editions of standard works in various departments of literature. The issue of books to readers amounts to about 65,000 annually. The management consists of a board of 12 members, of whom 6 are elected by the faculty of procurators, and the remainder nominated by various public bodies of the city.

Apart from the libraries to which the general public enjoy a right of free ac-

cess, Glasgow has a number of other libraries of great importance.

The largest and incomparably the most important library in the west of Scotland is that of the university of Glasgow. Though founded in the 15th century, its continuous history may be said to date from 1577. For 130 years it grew slowly, chiefly by gifts. In 1709 it became entitled to a copy of each book entered at Stationers' hall, and for 130 years more that was the chief source from which additions were made. In 1836 the copyright privilege was withdrawn, an annual grant of £707 being given in compensation. Since 1836 the growth of the library has been much accelerated, and several very important collections have been added by gift, bequest, or purchase. The number of volumes now in the library is about 170,000.

The Hunterian library, bequeathed to the university (together with the Hunterian museum) by William Hunter, the great anatomist, contains among its 12,000v. multitudes of manuscripts and printed books of the highest distinction.

The library of the Faculty of physicians and surgeons dates from 1698, but its growth belongs chiefly to the present century. It now numbers about 27,000v., concerned of course for the most part with medicine, surgery, and allied subjects.

The library of the Faculty of procurators, commenced in 1817, now forms an excellent collection of legal and general literature, numbering about 20,000v.

Other libraries are those of the Free Church college, about 27,000v.; the Glasgow Athenæum; the Philosophical natural history, Geological, and other scientific societies; the Young Men's Christian association; the Chambers of commerce, and various other collections, brought together for the service of associations organized for religious, social, philanthropic, and other purposes.



Bath, "a city set amid the hills," the aquæ sulis of the Romans, and a health resort of some 1800 years' standing, has as much claim to the proud title of "queen of the west" from her superb environment as from her traditions—civic, literary, historic—her unrivaled relics of the Roman occupation, and above all, the ever-flowing mineral springs which are the secret of her perpetual youth. Her fine old abbey church, one of the best specimens of perpendicular Gothic architecture in England, her handsome terraces, squares, and crescents of stone, render the city, apart from antiquities, of altogether exceptional interest from an architectural point of view.

Visitors to these islands who have derived their notions of English towns from the streets of some of our large manufacturing centers will find here an atmosphere of quietude and leisure, which presents as strong a contrast to the bustle of a large city as could well be imagined. There is, indeed, bustle, but it is the bustle of fashion, and the crowd is essentially a polite one.

The unique antiquities which have been uncovered in the heart of the city not only reveal the extent and magnificence of the Roman bathing system, but actually establish the fact that the Romans drank the waters. The large rectangular bath which is here illustrated has been recently inclosed within a handsome annex to

the historic pump room. The floor of the bath is covered with sheet lead, laid by the Romans, and there are many fragments of masonry in more or less perfect condition which serve to show the ornate character of the hall which inclosed it. At the distance of a few yards is an almost circular bath, and elsewhere may be seen a hypocaust and other remains of that portion of the ancient system which was devoted to artificially heated baths. Students of Roman colonization will find this spot to be one of the most interesting in the world. Either in the immediate vicinity, or at the Royal literary and scientific institution, he will be able to study not only relics of a temple raised to Minerva, and the altars revered by the invaders in this far distant colony, but the very jewels they wore, the instruments they used at the baths, the tessellated pavements on which they trod, the coins they used in everyday life, and the wayside tablets they erected to the memory of their dead. To the student of comparatively modern times, the king's bath, open to the sky, will be reminiscent of a period when it was the fashion for ladies and gentlemen to bathe together.

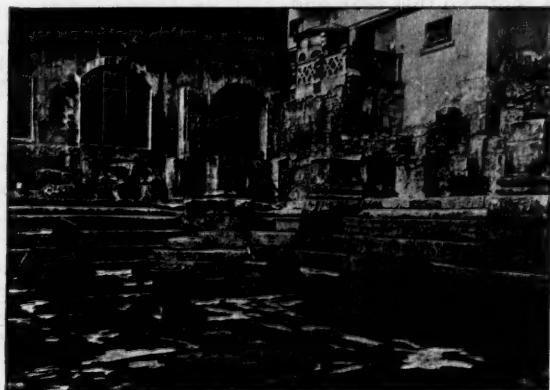
After satisfying himself as to the use made of the hot springs by the Romans, and learning something of their application during the last century, the visitor will find it doubly interesting to

inspect the splendid modern bathing system, which, under the management of the corporation, has been brought to a gradual state of perfection, and includes every known appliance. The grand pump room, now a hundred years old, is interesting not only for its associations, but for the remarkable relics of the Roman occupation which are stored there.

Subsequent to the departure of the Romans the city shared the common ruin, and in course of time such valuables as had not been carried off were buried, with all vestiges of the Roman occupation, beneath the dust of centu-

jure up recollections of Smollett, Fielding, Sheridan, Herschel, Chesterfield, Burke, and Chatham.

The municipal buildings, an imposing block on the northern side of the abbey, comprise, in addition to the old Guildhall, the modern offices of the corporation and the recently completed technical schools. In the south tower of the municipal buildings is stored the nucleus of a city library. At the Royal library and Scientific institution there is a good library and museum, the latter containing a fine geological collection and many relics of the Roman occupation.



The Large Rectangular Roman Bath.

ries. More recently, and particularly during the civil war, the city passed through stirring times. Hard by, at the battle of Lansdown, perished The flower of the English nobility. Socially, Bath may be said to have risen to the zenith of her glory during the last century, when Beau Nash was Master of ceremonies and literally king of Bath. In those days, everyone who wished to be thought at all fashionable went to Bath and took the waters. So in the later coaching days most people of discernment were at Bath some time or other—even Mr Pickwick, of the immortal Dickens.

The name Bath is sufficient to con-

En route for the Victoria park, where, by the way, there are botanical gardens, the visitor will pass the circus, and Royal crescent, and the far-famed Assembly rooms. The park is perhaps the most charming attraction of Bath, and should on no account be missed.

Delightful walks and drives are available in every direction. If the city itself is interesting, the country round is not less so.

The cordial invitation which has been extended to the American librarians by the corporation will, however, afford them an opportunity of judging for themselves.

List of Books Relating to the Topography of the Places to be Visited during the Post-conference Trip of the A. L. A.

It is hoped not only that there will be a large party of American and Canadian librarians present at the International meeting of librarians in London, but also that those attending the business meetings will join in the post-conference trip, which has been so arranged as to cover the greater part of picturesque, historic, and practical England and Scotland. As many members will be making their first visit to England and Scotland this year, and as most of them will like to be at least slightly acquainted with the chief points of interest in the places to be visited, it has been thought advisable to give a short list of books relating to each of the places included in the printed circulars of the A. L. A. European-trip committee, which are already in the hands of members.

This list does not profess to be a bibliography of even the most sketchy nature; it is merely a note of the books most easily obtainable in public libraries, giving information as to the main points in each city or town.

As it is presumed that every member will be in possession of a Baedeker for England and one for Scotland, these guides have not been included; in fact these, with Black's and Murray's and Ward Lock's handbooks and guides and the Historic towns series, Popular county histories and Diocesan histories series, are too well known to need mention, and have therefore been omitted from the list, which includes books of a topographical nature in a more literary style than guidebooks are capable of, owing to their limitations.

The order of the program as stated in the circular has been followed exactly.

Brief sketches have been given elsewhere in these pages written by persons conversant with the different cities.

Liverpool, Lancashire

Picton, Sir J. A. — Memorials of Liverpool, 2v. 1873-5. Cr. 8vo. Longmans. 15s.

— Selection from municipal archives, 13th to 17th century. 1883. 4to. Liverpool.

Thompson, J. — Liverpool and neighbourhood in ye olden time. 1894. 8vo. Liverpool.

Thwaite, B. H. — Guide to Liverpool. 1886. 8vo. Liverpool.

Manchester

Proctor, R. W. — Memorials of bygone Manchester. 1880. Roy. 8vo. Heywood. Manchester.

— Memorials of Manchester streets. 1874. Roy. 8vo. Chatto.

Saintsbury, George — A short history of Manchester. 1887. Cr. 8vo. Longmans. 3s. 6d.

Reilly, John — History of Manchester from the earliest period to 1860. 1861. Roy. 8vo. 20s. Smith.

Horsfall, T. C. — Government of Manchester. 1895. 8vo. Manchester.

Croston, James — Old Manchester and its worthies.

Axon, W. E. A. — Lancashire gleanings. 1883. Cr. 8vo. Heywood. Manchester.

— Annals of Manchester. 1886. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Birmingham, Warwickshire

Dent, R. K. — (*Librarian of Aston Manor P. L.*) The making of Birmingham. 1894. 4to. 6d. Allday Birmingham.

— Old and new Birmingham. 1879-80. 4to. Bhm.

What to see in Birmingham. (Kirke's popular guides.) 1889. 8vo.

Hutton, William — A history of Birmingham. 8vo. 1885. Birmingham.

Smith, J. Toulmin — Memorials of Old Birmingham. 1863. Cr. 8vo. 5s. Birmingham.

Strangford, Dr. J. A. — Modern Birmingham and its institutions. 1841-71. 2 vols. 1873-77. Bhm.

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Highman, F.—Description of Salisbury. 1889. 8vo. Salisbury.

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Stonehenge

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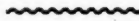
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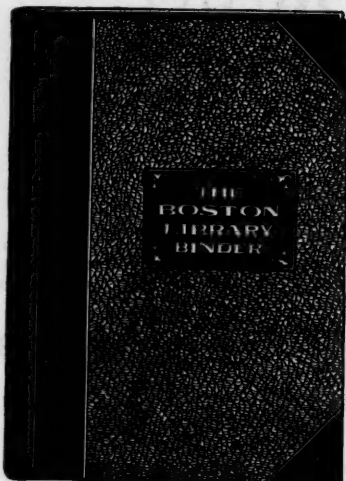
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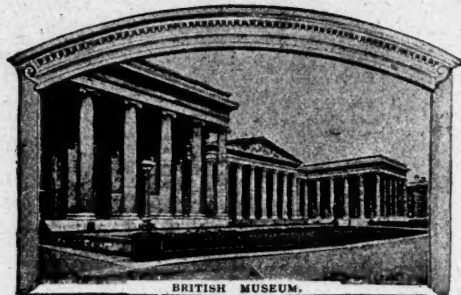
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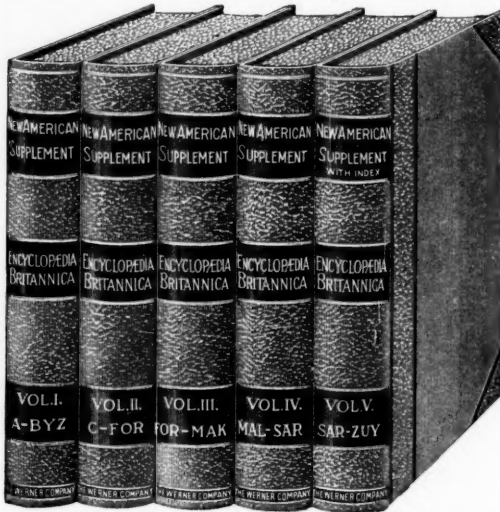
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